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THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE PA:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB MEETING.

Pursuant to notice given, a large, enthusiastic and spirited meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club was held at the Court House, on Friday evening, the 1st inst. After being called to order by the President, on motion, Murray Whallon, Esq., proceeded to address the meeting in his usual interesting style, but before concluding he was interrupted by the entrance of our distinguished representative in Congress, Hon. James Thompson, whose appearance was greeted by repeated demonstrations of applause. The Judge being then called upon to address the meeting, responded in an eloquent and powerful speech of an hour and a half's length which was listened to by the audience with breathless attention and with evident feelings of satisfaction.—He gave a clear, explicit and lucid exposition of his course in Congress, of the manner in which he had discharged the important and responsible trust his constituents had assigned to him. He showed up in its true light the relative position of the two great political parties which divide our county; he proved the opposition of the Whig party to the war with Mexico, and their disgraceful attempts to embarrass the administration by refusing to vote supplies for our army at a critical moment when appearances indicated that everything deponded upon the ability to act with energy and effect; he alluded to the sacrifice of principle by the whig party on the altar of availibility, and the political decapitulation of the great champion; he beautifully and feelingly alluded to the influence of the glorious principles of democracy here upon the advancement and dissemination of liberty and human rights throughout the various nations of the old world, and concluded by urging upon the democratic party the vast importance of the approaching state elections and the consequent necessity on their part for unity, harmony and energetic action.

A few solitary whigs were present, scattered through the crowd, and their elongated *visages*, and the *vinegar-like aspect* which their *countenances* wore, indicated the unpleasant predicament in which they were placed, and fully showed that the Judge told some truths that were to them very *unpalateable*.

The following resolution was then offered by Wm. A. Galbraith, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the nomination of MORRIS LONGSTRETH by the recent State Democratic Convention, for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, meets with the hearty approbation of the democracy of Erie county; and entertaining entire confidence in his pure principles, distinguished talents, and uncompromising integrity, we pledge ourselves to use all honorable effort to secure his election on the second Tuesday of October next.

On motion, the Club adjourned.

Signed by the officers.

WHIG LOGIC.—The Keystone says the whigs applaud Mr. Clay because he rode fifty miles to vote at the late Kentucky election, and then applaud Gen. Taylor because he *never voted in his life!*

In the south the whigs say Gen. Taylor is opposed to the prohibition of slavery in the territories, because he is a slaveholder, whilst the northern whigs assert that he is in favor of the Wilmot proviso, because he is a southern man with northern principles.

It is alledged by the whigs, that General Cass a civilian, if elected President, will involve the country in a war, but that Gen. Taylor, a soldier by trade and profession, will make any sacrifice for the preservation of peace.

The whigs, *dog*-matically maintain that Gen. Taylor was right in recommending the employment of bood-hounds in the Florida war, but that Van Buren was a *brute* for adopting the recommendation!

Whig logic demonstrates that the following extracts from Gen. Taylor's letters are perfectly consistent, and that the one is clearly interable from the other:

"To the points cited in your letter I do not feel myself at liberty to express my frank opinion."—*Gen. Taylor to Mr. Burley, June 13 1848.*

"I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to *my assembled countrymen.*"—*Gen. Taylor to Capt. Allison April 22, 1848.*

Andrew Stewart and his brother whigs bring forward against Gen. Cass individually, all his official expenditures whilst Governor of the north-western territory, pay of Yatmen, transporters, clerk, rents, fuel, &c., &c. They might, with equal propriety, charge General Taylor with the pay of the soldiers, teamsters, boatmen, &c., of his Mexican campaign. The expenditures were as just and proper in the one case as in the other.

WHIG SUPPORTS TAYLOR.—An independent paper in New York called the *Day Book*, edited by Dr. Bacon, late an associate editor of the Courier and Enquirer, and leaning to Taylor, thinks that his refusal to pay $7 70 postage when his own nomination was expected, entitles him to the office of the Presidency on the score of superlative meanness; that he (the editor) is determined, *cost what it may*, to go for the meanest man squaring his action to that of the Philadelphia convention. That Gen. Cass had little of the necessary qualification; and he could not, therefore, support him. Mr. Van Buren was an exceedingly mean man, but he would not go for him; but he wo'd go for Taylor, as the meanest man of the lot, and urged every one who appreciated the action of the Phila' Convention, and was fond of the meanest kind of men, to throw up their *caps for the bloodhound hero.* Pretty good for the Doctor. The truth is, the General has managed so as to make himself the laughingstock of almost everybody, and the indications now certainly are, that he will not carry half dozen States in the Union.

TAYLORISM IN MICHIGAN.—We have heard of whigs who claimed Michigan for Taylor—the same men would claim Pennsylvania, also—and the prospect of carrying one for the "available" is just about as promising as the other. As to Taylorism in Michigan, our accounts are that it will not poll as many votes as the Free Soilers. Speaking of the desertions from the whig ranks in that State, the Detroit Free Press says, there appears to have been a concerted plan to desert Taylor all over the State. First, the Taylor club at the State Capitol, (Lansing) met and repudiated him, and next, the Jackson Gazette, tells the whigs of Jackson county, cast him off and adopt Van Buren. We understand there are soon to be other repudiations. The following distinguished whigs, we learn, have entirely repudiated Taylor, since the Buffalo Convention:

Hon. J. M. Lamb,
" J. W. Gordon,
" Henry W. Taylor,
" Austin Blair,
" Joseph R. Williams.

The former was lately the whig candidate for Lieut. Governor, the second whig Lieut. Governor and whig caucus candidate for U. S. Senator; the third, late whig representative in the Legislature, and a former whig member of Congress from the Canandaigua district in New York; the fourth, the whig leader in the House of Representatives in 1847, and the fifth, a whig candidate for Congress, and delegate to the late Philadelphia Convention. In addition to the above, there are hundreds of the rank and file of the party who have withdrawn, and refuse to support Taylor. There will also soon be a meeting of the whigs of a neighboring township, at which Gen. Taylor will be formally abandoned.

Select Poetry and Miscellany.

NIGHT WATCHING.

FROM THE DUBLIN NATION.

Good night, good night, asoushla machree,
Dark is the night that is setting for me,
And my tears that are falling so quietly
Will gush in a torrent soon.

There is no one beside me to cheer me to night—
No one to tell me God's will is right;
But I know 't is a deadly sin to fright
The soul which is going to Him.

So I hold my peace, and in murmurs low,
Till none could guess I am grieving so;
To Him and his angels I tell my woe,
And pray for the soul departing.

He was my all In the world-below,
No other friend did I seek or know,
But I will not grudge him to Heaven now,
Since 't is God's high will to take him.

Long, long the dark night seems to stay,
Yet more I dread the morning gray,
For the weakening breath will have chill'd away,
Ere its full rays brighten round him.

He will not bid me cease to moan;
My sorrow must now be all my own,
My darkest grief I must bear alone.
Astor machree, you're going

I will watch no more with longing ear
The full of your proud light foot to hear,
When your quiet home you are drawing near;
Oh!—dark 'twill be without you.

I will thrill no more to your words so fond,
Nor proudly think how a fairy's wand
Could never bring me a joy beyond
The bliss of being near you.

I will hold my head less lofty now,
When you are laid in the church-yard low—
Too much I gloried long ago
In the happy lot God gave me.

No more for me is the laugh and song;
But still as the darkening night comes on,
The neighbors will see me creep along
To the cold ground where you're lying.

And they'll tell the young how my heart beat high,
And the flashing joy was in mine eye,
And small thought of care or death had I,
When first we two were plighted.

HOME AND POLITICS.

BY L. MARIA CHILD.

At the bend of a pleasant winding road, under the shade of a large elm, stood a small school-house. It was a humble building; and the little belfry on the top seemed hardly large enough for the motions of the cow-bell suspended there. But it was a picturesque feature in the landscape. The elm drooped over it with uncommon gracefulness, and almost touched the belfry with its light foliage. The weather-beaten, moss-grown shingles were a relief to the eye of the traveller, weary of prim staring white houses. Moreover, a human soul had inscribed on the little place a pastoral poem in vines and flowers. A white rose bush covered half one side, and carried its offering of blossoms up to the little bell. Cypress vines were trained to meet over the door, in a Gothic arch, surmounted by a cross. On the western side the window was shaded by a profusion of morning glories; and a great rock, that jutted out into the road, was thickly strewn with iceland moss, which in the spring-time covered it with a carpet of yellow stars.

It was at that season it was first seen by George Franklin, a young New York lawyer, on a visit to the country. He walked slowly past, gazing at the noble elm slightly waving its young foliage to a gentle breeze. Just then out poured a flock of children of various ages. Jumping and laughing, they joined hands and formed a circle round the elm.—A clear voice was heard within the school house, singing a lively tune, while measured strokes on some instrument of tin marked the time. The little band whirled round the tree steping to the music with the rude grace of childhood and joy. After ten or fifteen minutes of this healthy exercise, they stopped, apparently in obedience to some signal. Half of them held their hands aloft, and formed arches for the other half to jump through. Then they described swift circles with their arms, and leaped high in the air. Having gone through their simple code of gymnastics, away they scampered, to seek pleasure after their own fashion, till summoned to their books again. Some of them bowed and courtesied to the traveler, as they passed; while others, with arms round each other's necks, went hopping along, first on one foot, then on the other, too busy to do any more than nod and smile as they went by. Many of them were patched garments, but hands and faces were all clean. Some had a stolid, animal look; but even these seemed to sun their cold nature in the rays of beauty and freedom, which they found only at school. The whole scene impressed the young man very vividly. He asked himself why it could not be always thus, in the family, in the school, everywhere. Why need man forever be a blot on Nature? Why must he be coarse and squallid, and gross and heavy, while Nature is ever radiant with fresh beauty, and joyful, with her overplus of life? Then came saddening thoughts how other influences of life, coarse parents, selfish employers and the hard struggle for daily bread, would overshadow the genial influences of that pleasant school, which for a few months gilded the lives of those little ones.

When he repassed the spot some hours after, all was still, save the occasional twittering of birds in the tree. It was sunset, and a bright farewell gleam shone across the moss-carpet on the rock, and made the little flowers in the garden smile.—When he returned to the city, the scene often rose before his mind as a lovely picture, and he longed for the artist's skill to re-produce it visibly in its rustic beauty. When he again visited the country after midsummer, he remembered the little old school house, and one of his earliest excursions was a walk in that direction. A profusion of crimson stars, and white stars, now peeped out from the fringed foliage of the cypress vines, and the little front yard was one bed of blossoms. He leaned over the gate and observed how neatly every plant was trained, as if some loving hand tended them carefully every day. He listened, but could hear no voices; and curiosity impelled him to see how the little building looked within. He lifted the latch, peeped in, and saw that the room was empty. The rude benches and white-washed walls were perfectly clean. The windows were open on both sides, and the air was redolent with the balmy breath of mignonette. On the teacher's desk was a small vase, of Grecian pattern, containing a few flowers tastefully arranged. Some books lay beside it, and one had an ivory folder between the leaves, as if recently used. It was Bettine's Letters to Gunderode; and, where it opened at the ivory folder, he read these lines, enclosed in pencil marks: "All that I see done to children is unjust. Magnanimity, confidence, free-will, are not given to the nourishment of their souls. A slavish yoke is put upon them. The living impulse, full of buds, is not esteemed. No outlet will they give for Nature to reach the light. Rather must a net be woven, in which each mesh is a prejudice.—Had not a child a world within, where could he take refuge from the deluge of folly that is poured over the budding meadow-carpet? Reverence have I before the destiny of each child, shut up in so sweet a bud. One feels reverence at touching a young bud, which the Spring is swelling."

The young man smiled with pleased surprise; for he had not expected to find appreciation of such sentiments in the teacher of a secluded country school. He took up a volume of Mary Howitt's Birds and Flowers, and saw the name of Alice White written in it. On all blank spaces were fastened delicate young fern leaves, and small bits of richly tinted moss. He glanced at the low ceiling, and the rude benches. "This seems not the appropriate temple for such a spirit," thought he, "But, after all, what consequence is that, since such spirits find temples everywhere?" He took a pencil from his pocket, and marked in Bettine's Letters:—"Thou hast feeling for the every-day life of nature. Dawn, noon-tide and evening clouds are thy dear companions, with whom thou canst converse when no man is abroad with thee. Let me be thy scholar n simplicity."

He wrote his initials on the page. "Perhaps I shall never see this young teacher," thought he; "but it will be a little mystery in her unexciting life to conjecture what curious eye had been peeping into her books." Then he queried with himself, "How do I know she is a *young* teacher?"

He stood leaning against the window, looking on the beds of flowers, and the vine leaves brushed his hair, as the breeze played with them. They seemed to say that a young heart planted them. He remembered the clear, feminine voice he had heard humming the dancing-tune in the Spring time. He thought of the mosses and ferns in the book.

"Oh, yes, she *must* be young and beautiful," thought he. "She cannot be otherwise than beautiful with such tastes." He stood for some moments in half dreaming reverie. Then a broad smile went over his face. He was making fun of himself. "What consequence is it to me whether she be either beautiful or young?" said he, inwardly. "I must be hungry for an adventure to indulge so much curiosity about a country school-mistress."

The smile was still on his face, when he heard a light step, and Alice White stood before him. She blushed to see a stranger in her little sanctuary, and he blushed at the awkwardness of his situation.

He apologized by saying that the beauty of the little garden, and the tasteful arrangement of the vines, had attracted his attention, and, perceiving that the school-house was empty, he had taken the liberty to enter. She readily forgave the intrusion, and said she was glad if the humble little spot refreshed the eyes of those who pass by, for it had given her great pleasure to cultivate it. The young man was disappointed, for she was not at all like the picture his imagination had painted. But the tones of her voice were flexible, and there was something pleasing in her quiet but timid manner. Not knowing what to say, he bowed and took his leave.

Several days after, when his rural visit was drawing to a close, he felt the need of a long walk, and a pleasant vision of the winding road and the little school-house rose before him. He did not even think of Alice White. He was ambitious, and had well nigh resolved never to marry, except to advance his fortunes. He admitted to himself that grace and beauty might easily bewitch him, and turn him from his prudent purpose. But the poor country teacher was not beautiful, either in face or figure. He had no thought of her. But to vary his route somewhat, he passed through the wood, and there he found her gathering mosses by a little brook.—She recognised him, and he stopped to help her gather mosses. Thus it happened that they fell into a discourse together; and the more he listened, the more he was surprised to find so rare a jewel in so plain a setting. Her thoughts were so fresh, and were so simply said! And now he noticed a deep expression in her eyes, imparting a more elevated beauty than is ever derived from form or color. He could not define it to himself, still less to others; but she charmed him. He lingered by her side, and when they parted at the school-house gate, he was half in hopes she would invite him to enter. "I expect to visit this town again in Autumn," he said.

"May I hope to find you at the little school-house?",

She did not say whether *he* might hope to find her there; but she answered with a smile, "I am always here. I have adopted it for my home, and tried to make it a pleasant one, since I have no other."

All the way home his thoughts were occupied with her; and the memory of her simple, pleasant ways, often recurred to him amid the noises of the city. He would have easily forgotten her in that stage of their acquaintance, had any beautiful heiress happened to cross his path; for though his nature was kindly, and had a touch of romance, ambition was the predominant trait in his character. But it chanced that no woman attracted him very powerfully, before he again found himself on the winding road where stood the picturesque little school-house. Then came frequent walks and confidential interviews, which revealed more loveliness of mind and character than he had previously supposed. Alice was one of those peculiar persons whose history sets at naught all theories. Her parents had been illiterate, and coarse in manners, but she was gentle and refined. They were utterly devoid of imagination, and she saw every-thing in the sunshine of poetry. "Who is the child like! Where did she get her queer notions?" were questions she could never answer. They died when she was fourteen; and she, unaided and unadvised, went into a factory to earn money to educate herself. Alternately at the factory and at school, she passed four years. Thanks to her notable mother, she was quick and skilful with her needle, and knew wonderfully well how to make the most of small means. She travelled along unnoticed through the by-paths of life, rejoicing in birds and flowers and little children, and finding sufficient stimulus to constant industry in the love of serving others, and the prospect of now and then a pretty vase, or some agreeable book. First, affectionate communion, then beauty and order, were the great attractions to her soul. Hence, she longed inexpressibly for a home, and was always striving to realize her ideal in such humble imitations as the little school-house. The family where she boarded often disputed with each other, and, being of rude natures, not all Alice's unassuming and obliging ways could quite atone to them for her native superiority. In the solitude of the little school-house she sought refuge from things that wounded her.—There she spent most of the hours of her life, and found peace on the bosom of nature. Poor, and without personal beauty, she never dreamed that domestic love, at all resembling the pattern in her own mind, was a blessing she could ever realize.—Scarcely had the surface of her heart been tremulous with even a passing excitement on the subject, till the day she gathered mosses in the wood with George Franklin. When he looked into her eyes to ascertain what their depth expressed, she was troubled by the earnestness of his glance. Habitually humble, she did not venture to indulge the idea that she could ever be beloved by him. But when she thought of his promised visit in Autumn, fair visions sometimes floated before her, of how pleasant life would be in a tasteful little home, with an intelligent companion. Always it was a *little* home. None of her ideas partook of grandeur. She was a pastoral poet, not an epic.

George did come, and they had many pleasant walks in beautiful October, and crowned each other with garlands of bright autumnal leaves. Their parting betrayed mutual affection; and soon after George wrote to her thus: "I frankly acknowledge to you that I am ambitious, and had fully resolved never to marry a poor girl. But I love you so well, I have no choice left. And now, in the beautiful light that dawns upon me, I see how mean and selfish was that resolution, and how impolitic withal. For it is not happiness we all seek? And how happy it will make me to fulfil your long-cherished dream of a tasteful home! I cannot help receiving from you more than I can give: for your nature is richer than mine. But I believe, dearest, it is always more blessed to give than to receive; and when two think so of each other, what more need of Heaven?

"I am no flatterer and I tell you frankly I was disappointed when I first saw you. Unconsciously to myself, I had fallen in love with your soul. The transcript of it which I saw in the vines and the flowers attracted me first; then a revelation of it from the marked book, the mosses and the ferns, I imagined you *must* be beautiful; and when I saw you were not, I did not suppose I should ever think of you more. But when I heard you talk, your soul attracted me irresistibly again, and I wondered I ever thought you otherwise than beautiful.—Rarely is a beautiful soul shrined within a beautiful body. But loveliness of soul has one great advantage over its frail envelope, it need not decrease with time, but ought rather to increase.

"Of one thing rest assured, dear Alice, it is now impossible for me ever to love another as I love you."

When she read this letter, it seemed to her as if she were in a delightful dream. Was it indeed possible that the love of an intelligent, cultivated soul was offered to her, the poor unfriended one? How marvelous it seemed, that when she was least expecting such a blossom from Paradise, a stranger came and laid it in the open book upon her desk, in that little school-house, where she had toiled with patient humility through so many weary hours!—She kissed the dear letter again and again; she kissed the iniatials he had written in the book before he had seen her. She knelt down, and, weeping, thanked God that the great hunger of her heart for a happy home was now to be satisfied. But when she re-read the letter in calmer mood, the uprightness of her nature made her shrink from the proffered bliss. He said he was ambitious. We'd he not repent marrying a poor girl, without beauty, and without social influence of any kind? Might he not find her soul far less lovely than he deemed it? Under the influence of these fears, she answered him: "How happy your precious letter made me, I dare not say. My heart is like a garden when the morning sun shines on it, after a long cold storm. Ever since the day we gathered mosses in the wood, you have seemed so like the fairest dreams of my life, that I could not help loving you, though I had no hope of being beloved in return.—Even now I fear that you are acting under a temporary delusion, and that hereafter you may repent your choice. Wait long, and observe my faults.—I will not try to conceal any of them from you.—Seek the society of other women. You will find many superior to me, in all respects. Do not fear to give me pain by any change in your feelings. I love you with that disinterested love which would rejoice in your best happiness, though it should lead you away from me."

This letter did not lower his estimate of the beauty of her soul. He complied with her request to cultivate the acquaintance of other women. He saw many more beautiful, more graceful, more accomplished, and of higher intellectual cultivation; but none of them seemed so charmingly simple and true as Alice White. "Do not talk to me any more about a change in my feelings," he said, "I like your principles, I like your disposition, I like your thoughts, I like your ways; and I always *shall* like them." Thus assured, Alice joyfully dismissed her fears, and became his wife.

Rich beyond comparison is a man who is loved by an intelligent woman, so full of home-affections!—Especially if she has learned humility, and gained strength, in the school of early hardship and privation. But it is only beautiful souls who learn such lessons in adversity. In lower natures it engenders discontent and envy, which change to pride and extravagance in the hour of prosperity. Alice had always been made happy by the simplest means: and now, though her husband's income was a moderate one, her intuitive taste and capable fingers made his home a little bower of beauty. She seemed happy as a bird in her cozy nest; and so grateful, that George said, half in jest, half in earnest, he believed women loved their husbands as the only means society left them of procuring homes over which to preside. There was some truth in the remark; but it pained her sensitive and affectionate nature, because it intruded upon her the idea of selfishness mingled with her love. Thenceforth, she said less about the external blessings of a home; but in her inmost soul she enjoyed it, like an earthly heaven. And George seemed to enjoy it almost as much as herself. Again and again he said he had never dreamed domestic companionship was so rich a blessing. His wife, though far less educated than himself, had a nature capable of the highest cultivation. She was always an intelligent listener; and her quick intuitions often understood far more than he had expressed or thought. Poor as she was, she had brought better furniture for his home than mahogany chairs and marble tables.

Smoothly glided a year away, when a little daughter came into the domestic circle, like a flower brought by angels. George had often laughed at the credulous fondness of other parents, but he really thought his child was the most beautiful one he had ever seen. In the countenance and movements he discovered all manner of rare gifts. He was sure she had an eye for color, an eye for form, and an ear for music. She had her mother's deep eye, and would surely inherit her quick perceptions, her loving heart, and her earnestness of thought. His whole soul seemed bound up in her existence.—Scarcely the mother herself was more devoted to all her infant wants and pleasures. Thus happy were they, with their simple treasures of love and thought, when in an evil hour a disturbing influence crossed their threshold. It came in the form of political excitement; that pestilence which is forever racing through our land, seeking whom it may devour; destroying happy homes; turning aside our intellectual strength from the calm and healthy pursuits of literature or science, blinding consciences, embittering hearts, rasping the tempers of men, and blighting half the talent of our country with its feverish breath.

At that time our citizens were much excited for and against the election of General Harrison.—George Franklin threw himself into the melee with firm and honest conviction that the welfare of the country depended on his election. But the superior and inferior natures of man are forever mingling in all his thoughts, and actions; and this generous ardor for the nation's good, gradually opened into a perspective of flattering prospects for himself. By the study and industry of years, he had laid a solid foundation in his profession, and every year brought some increase of income and influence. But he had the American impatience of slow growth. Distinguished in some way he had always wished to be: and no avenue to the desired object seemed so short as the political race-course. A neighbor, whose temperament was peculiarly prone to these excitements, came in often and invited him to clubs and meetings. When Alice was seated at her evening work, with the hope of passing one of their old pleasant evenings, she had a nervous dread of hearing the door-bell, lest this man should enter. It was not that she expected or wished her husband to sacrifice ambition and enterprise, and views of patriotic duty, to her quiet habits.

But the excitement seemed an unhealthy one.—He lived in a species of mental intoxication He talked louder than formerly, and doubled his fists in the vehemence of gesticulation. He was restless for newspapers and watched the arrival of mails, as he would once have watched over the life of his child. All calm pleasures became tame and insipid. He was more and more away from home, and stayed late in the night. Alice at first sat up to wait for him; but finding that not conducive to the comfort of their child, she gradually formed the habit of retiring to rest before his return. She was always careful to leave a comfortable arrangement of the fire, with his slippers in a warm place, and some slight refreshments prettily laid out on the table.—The first time he came home and saw these silent preparations, instead of the affectionate face that usually greeted him, it made him very sad. The rustic school-house, with its small belfry, and its bright little garden-plat, rose up in the perspective of memory, and he retraced one by one all the incidents of their love. Fair and serene came those angels of life out of the paradise of the past. T[illegible] smiled upon him and asked, "Are there any like us in the troubled path you have now chosen?" With these retrospections came some self-reproaches concerning little kind attentions forgotten, and professional duties neglected, under the influence of political excitement. He spoke to Alice with unusual tenderness that night, and voluntarily promised that when this election was fairly over, he would withdraw from active participation in politics. But this feeling soon passed away. The nearer the result of the election approached, the more intensely was his whole being absorbed in it. One morning, when he was reading the newspaper, little Alice frotted and cried. He said, impatiently, "I wish you would carry that child away. Her noise disturbs me."

Tears came to the mother's eyes, as she answered, "She is not well; poor little thing! She has taken cold."

"I am sorry for that," he replied, and hurried to go out and exult with his neighbor concerning the political tidings.

At night, the child was unusually peevish and restless. She toddled up to her father's knees, and cried for him to rock her to sleep. He had just taken her in his arms, and laid her little head upon his bosom, when the neighbor came for him to go to a political supper. He said the mails that night must bring news that would decide the question. The company would wait for their arrival, and then have a jubilee in honor of Harrison's success. The child cried and screamed, when George put her away into the mother's arms; and he said sternly, "Naughty girl! Father don't love her when she cries." "She is not well," replied the mother, with a trembling voice and hurried out of the room.

It was two o'clock in the morning before George returned; but late as it was, his wife was sitting by the fire. "Hurrah for the old coon!" he exclaimed. "Harrison is elected?"

She threw herself on his bosom, and bursting into tears, sobbed out, "Oh hush, hush, dear George! Our little Alice is dead?" Dead! and the last words he had spoken to his darling had been unkind.—What would he not have given to recall them now? And his poor wife had passed through that agony without aid or consolation from him, alone in the silent midnight. A terrible weight oppressed his heart. He sank into a chair, drew the dear sufferer to his bosom, and wept aloud.

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This great misfortune sadly dimmed the glory of his eagerly-anticipated political triumph. When the tumult of grief subsided, he reviewed the events of his life, and weighed them in a balance. More and more he doubted whether it were wise to leave the slow certainties of his profession, for chances which had in them the excitement and the risks of gambling. More and more seriously he questioned whether the absorption of his faculties in the keen conflicts of the hour, was the best way to serve the true interests of his country. It is uncertain how the balance would have turned, had he not received an appointment to office under the new government. Perhaps the sudden fall of the triumphal arch, occasioned by the death of General Harrison, might have given him a lasting distaste for politics, as it did many others. But the proffered income was more than double the sum he had ever received from his profession. Dazzled by this prospect, he did not sufficiently take into the account that it would necessarily involve him in many additional expenses, political and social, and that he might lose it by the very next turn of the wheel without being able to return easily to his old habits of expenditure. Once in office, the conviction that he was on the right side combined with gratitude and self-interest to make him serve his party with money and personal influence. The question of another election was soon agitated, and these motives drove him into the new excitement. He was kind at home, but he spent little time there. He sometimes smiled when he came in late, and saw the warm slippers by the fire, and a vase of flowers crowning his supper on the table; but he did not think how lonely Alice must be, nor could he possibly dream what she was suffering in the slow martyrdom of her heart. He gave dinners and suppers often.—Strangers went and came. They ate and drank, and smoked, and talked loud. Alice was polite and attentive; but they had nothing for her, and she had nothing for them. How out of place would have been her little songs and her fragrant flowers, amid their clamor and tobacco-smoke! She was a pastoral poet living in a perpetual battle.

The house was filled with visitors to see the long whig procession pass by, with richly-caparisoned horses, gay banners, flowery arches, and promises of protection to everything. George bowed from his chariot and touched his hat to her, as he passed with the throng, and she waved her handkerchief. "How beautiful! How magnificent!" exclaimed a visitor, who stood by her. "Clay will certainly be elected. The whole city seems to be in the procession. Sailors, printers, firemen everything."

"There are no women and children," replied Alice; and she turned away with a sigh. The only protection that interested her, was a protection for homes.

Soon after came the evening procession of democrats. The army of horses; temples of Liberty, with figures in women's dress to represent the goddess; rackcoons hung, and guillotined, and swallowed by alligators; the lone star of Texas everywhere glimmering over their heads; the whole shadowy mass occasionally illuminated by the rush of fire-works, and the fitful glare of lurid torches; all this made a strange and wild impression on the mind of Alice, whose nervous system had suffered in the painful interval conflicts of her life. It reminded her of the memorable 10th of Aug. in Paris; and she had visions of human heads reared on poles before the windows, as they had been before the palace of the unfortunate Maria Antoinette. Visitors observed their watches, and said it took this procession an hour longer to pass than it had for the whig procession. "I guess Polk will beat, after all," said one. George was angry, and combatted the opinion vehemently. Even after the company had all gone, and the street noises had long passed off in the distance, he continued remarkably moody and irritable. He had more cause for it than his wife was aware of. She supposed the worst that could happen, would be defeat of his party and loss of office. But antagonists, long accustomed to calculate political games with a view to gambling, had dared him to bet on the election, being perfectly aware of his sanguine temperament; and George, stimulated solely by a wish to prove to the crowd, who heard them, that he considered the success of Clay's party certain, allowed himself to be drawn into the snare, to a ruinous extent. All his worldly possession, even his watch, books, and his household furniture, were at stake; and ultimately all were lost. Alice sympathized with his deep dejection, tried to forget her own sorrows, and said it would be easy for her to assist him, she was so accustomed to earn her own living.

On their wedding day, George had given her a landscape of the rustic school-house, embowered in vines, and shaded by its graceful elm. He asked to have this reserved from the wreck, and stated the reason. No one had the heart to refuse it; for even amid the mad excitement of party triumph, everybody said, "I pity his poor wife."

She left her cherished home before the final breaking up. It would have been to much for her womanly heart, to see those beloved household goods carried away to the auction-room. She lingered long by the astral lamp, and the little round table, where she and George used to read to each other, in the first happy year of their marriage. She did not weep. It would have been well if she could. She took with her the little vase, that used to stand on the desk in the old country school-house, and a curious Wedge-wood pitcher George had given her on the day little Alice was born. She did not show them to him, it would make him so sad. He was tender and self-reproachful; and she tried to be very strong, that she might sustain him. But health had suffered in these storms, and her organization fitted her only for one mission in this world; that was, to make and adorn a home. Through hard and lonely years she had longed for it. She had gained it, and thanked God with the joyfulness of a happy heart. And now her vocation was gone.

In a few days, hers was pronounced a case of melancholy insanity. She was placed in the hospital, where her husband strives to surround her with everything to heal the wounded soul. When he visits her, she looks at him with strange eyes, and still clinging to the fond ideal of her life, she repeats mournfully, "I *want* my home. Why don't George come and take me home?"

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Thus left adrift on the dark ocean of life, George Franklin hesitated whether to trust the chances of politics for another office, or to start again in his profession, and slowly rebuild his shattered fortunes from the ruins of the past. Having wisely determined in favor of the latter, he works diligently and live economically, cheered by the hope that reason will again dawn in the beautiful soul that loved him so truly.

His case may seem like an extreme one; but in truth he is one of a thousand similar wrecks continually floating over the turbulent sea of American politics.—*Union Magazine*

OLD ZACH IN LOUISIANA.

Great Meeting at Bayou Goula.—The New Orleans *Courier* of the 14th inst., says—"We have seen a gentleman of the first respectability, who was at the Bayou Goula meeting on Saturday last, who informs us that, for an assemblage in the interior, it was the largest ever witnessed in Louisiana. Including women and children, our informant says the number, at a very moderate computation, could not have been less than 3000, few of whom were Whigs.

The meeting was full of enthusiasm for the good cause, and animated with confidence in its glorious triumph in November—of which, indeed, we believe, no one in his senses entertains a doubt.

Col. W. E. G. Butler, who commanded the 3d U. S. Dragoons in the Mexican war, was called to the chair, amid shouts of applause—a well-merited tribute from the hearts of his neighbors and fellow citizens to that gallant soldier and accomplished gentleman.

The meeting was opened with a speech from Mr. Sigur.

He was followed by Mr. P. Soule, of this city, in a discourse full of that glowing and heart-stirring eloquence, for which that eminent and patriotic gentleman is distinguished.

The speaking was concluded by Mr. Lacy, of Baton Rouge.

Some short time ago, our Whig brethren tried a mass meeting at Bayou Goula, but it was no go—they couldn't come it."

The following from the N. O. *Delta* shows that the Democrats are on the alert:

Our political orators are all taking the stump.—John C. Larue is somewhere on the Texas line, stirring up the Whigs in that remote region, and bothering some of their orators with his Book of Quotations, and tables of statistics, &c.

Pierre Soule, the Senator elect, and great orator of the Democrats, left yesterday for Shreveport, where he will commence a political tour, which is to extend into Opelousas and Attakapas, the strongholds of the Whigs.

Mr. Prentiss, the incomparable wit, orator and jurist, will leave in a few days on a tour, partly professional and partly political, through the Florida Parishes. He will address the Whigs at Clinton, where he will, no doubt, be replied to by his old confrere and friend of his youth, the gallant and able Gen. Felix Huston.

The Democrats, on the other hand, have, a host of young orators, who begin to champ their bits with impatience and eagerness for the fight.—There is Col. Preston—he may not be correctly styled young in years, but he is in the ardor, zeal and enthusiasm of his eloquence. He is brimfull of war and Democracy, and is ready at any moment, and on any emergency, to shiver lances with any Whig knight. There, too, is the learned and accomplished Secretary of State, and the invincible Col. Reynolds, ever in the front of battle, where the Democratic flag is borne. And the District Attorney—sharp and angular, but vigorous and effective.

INGENUITY OF SCIENCE.—Who would have imagined, when gun-cotton was produced by Mr. Schonbein, and the world was threatened with being blown up by this terrible explosive material, that within a few months it should be discovered to be an excellent styptic for dressing cuts and wounds? Dissolved in either and applied to the severest cut, it forms an adhesive covering of singular closeness and adhesivsee, protects the wound and excludes atmospheric air, or any irritating matter, so that the process of healing is carried on speedily and effectualy, and when all is well, the "protectionist" having done its duty, is removed. So also has Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, we are informed, similarly applied chloroform and gutta percha. This mixture, in a liquid condition, at about the consistance of fine honey, is kept in a phial or bottle, and when an accident of the kind to which we have referred occurs, it is simply poured upon the wound; the chloroform instantly evaporates, and the gutta percha remains a perfectly flexible like skin over the injured part, preserving it for weeks if necessary, without the need of dressing, bandages, or any other appliance, till there is no more occasion for this admirable agent. When we call to mind the much human pain that will thus be alleviated, how many cures effected where hitherto there has been danger and uncertainly, and how a number of surgical operations will be simplified, it may not be considered to much to rank such inventions among the most valuable that could be discovered and applied for the benefit of mankind—*London Literary Gazette.*

WEARY OF LIFE.—In a letter dated Trenton Falls, Aug. 14, Mr. N. P. Willis relates the following curious anecdote:

Among our fellow passengers up the Mohawk we had, in two adjoining seats, a very impressive contrast—an insane youth on his way to an asylum, and the man that has achieved the greatest triumph of intellect in our time, Morse of the electric telegraph, on an errand connected with the conveyance of thought by lightning. In the course of a brief argument on the expediency of some provisions for putting an end to a defeated and hopeless existence, Mr. Morse said that ten years ago, under ill-health and discouragement, he would gladly have availed himself of any divine authorization for terminating a life of which the possessor was weary. The sermon that lay in this chance remark—the loss of a princeless discovery to the world, and the loss of fame and fortune to himself, which would have followed a death thus prematurely self-chosen—is valuable enough, I think to justify the invasion of the sacredness of private conversation which I commit by thus giving it to print. May some one, weary of the world, read it to his profit.

NEWSPAPERS.—A man eats up a pound of sugar, and the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended; but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in the mind, to be enjoyed anew, and to be used whenever occasion or inclination calls for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of one or two men; it is the wisdom of the age, and of the past ages too.

A family without a newspaper is always half an age behind the times in general information, besides, they never think much, or find much to think about. And there are the little ones, growing up in ignorance, without any taste for reading.

Besides all these evils, there's the wife, who when her work is done, has to sit down, with hands in her lap, and nothing to amuse her mind from the toils and cares of the domestic circle. Who then would be without a newspaper!—*Benj. Franklin.*

Miscellany, Politics and News.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

John M. Read, from the committee on Address and Resolutions, reported the following:

Four years ago, the death of the regularly nominated candidate of the Democracy—the lamented Muhlenberg, the unanimous voice of its representatives, and the will of the people, placed Francis R. Shunk in the Executive Chair. Re-elected for a second term by an overwhelming majority, disease in its most insidious form, gradually broke down a constitution and a frame which seemed to promise their possessor a long life. Stretched on the bed of sickness, and with a full knowledge of his approaching dissolution, this eminent patriot and devout christian, resigned to the people the high office with which they had entrusted him, and closed his mortal career as a private citizen of his native State.

Francis R. Shunk was honest, firm, and sagacious, and his policy in arresting the progress of corporate monopolies, and the indefinite multiplication of paper mints, has received the cordial approbation of the people of Pennsylvania. To follow in his footsteps, and by a wise and liberal economy diminishing the burthen of taxation, whilst providing ample means for the payment of the public creditors, extinguishing the relief issues, and gradually prohibiting bank notes of the lower denominations, so as to give to the farmer, the mechanic, and the operative the constitutional currency—gold and silver coin, will be the settled policy of the firm and intrepid Democrat, whom we this day present to the suffrages of our fellow-citizens, as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH is a genuine representative of the early settlers of Pennsylvania. Simple in his habits, strictly republican in all his feelings and principles, firm but mild, he possesses in an eminent degree those sterling qualities which are so peculiarly required at the present crisis. From choice devoting himself for several years to the cultivation of the soil in the fertile county of Montgomery, he has improved an excellent intellect by careful study, and by an extensive intercourse with her fellow-citizens, has made himself familiar not only with their character and their wants, but also with the resources and capabilities of our glorious Commonwealth.

As an Associate Judge of his own county, he displayed a sound and correct judgment, and his short career as a Canal Commissioner to which post he was elected by an unprecedented majority, have afforded ample proof of his peculiar fitness to discharge the duties of Executive of the State.

He belongs to no clique, is surrounded by no faction, and he will, if elected, go into office, entirely untrammelled or uncomitted to any men or set of men, and bound only by the pure principles of real Democracy, as inculcated and practised by the great fathers of the Democratic party.

We anticipate his triumphant election as the sure evidence that the people of Pennsylvania are opposed not only to a United States Bank, but to the creation of a moneyed aristocracy by means of monopolies and special privileges, abstracted from the whole community for the peculiar benefit and aggrandizement of the few.

The Democratic Convention at Baltimore have nominated General Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and we cordially pledge, not only our arduous support, but that of the Democratic forces of the State, to these eminent men and pure patriots.

Gen. Cass' history from the time of his first settlement in the West to the present period, is familiar to all his countrymen, and his tried abilities as a statesman, with his known intrepidity, firmness and sagacity as a diplomatist, point him out as the proper individual to guide the helm of State for the next four years.

His bold interposition upon the question of the right of search in time of peace, has demolished the attempted English usurpation of a control over the mercantile navy of America, and deserves the highest reward in the gift of his fellow-citizens—his elevation to the office of President of our happy Union.

Gen. William O. Butler is of the old Revolutionary stock, and belonging to the fighting Butlers, a race well known in Pennsylvania history, and by whose citizens his deeds and these of his ancestors will never be forgotten.

The Independent Treasury, a Revenue Tariff, the Annexation of Texas, a war commenced by Mexico, and closed after a succession of glorious victories by our gallant Generals, officers and soldiers, by the acquisition of an extended coast on the Pacific and a large and valuable territory, which are necessarily united to the fortunes of our confederacy, are the real monuments of the Democratic administration of James K. Polk.

Resolved, That this Convention deeply deplores the loss of that honest, upright and conscientious statesman, FRACIS R. SHUNK, and that the President be directed to convey to the family of our deceased fellow-citizen, our sincere condolence for this afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence.

Resolved, That in our candidate we recognize those sterling Democratic principles which actuated the administrations of Shunk and Snyder, and which point to their veto messages, containing the soundest doctrines of political economy, and of rational and enlightened liberty.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in our candidate for Canal Commissioner, ISRAEL PAINTER, of Westmoreland, and that he will receive the undivided vote of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the unity and power of the Democratic party can alone be preserved by always sustaining regular nominations, and in that manner only can the people speak and carry out their sovereign will.

Resolved, That we will give our undivided, cordial and active support to MORRIS LONGSTRETH, the nominee of this Convention for the office of Governor, and that at the ensuing Presidential election every sound Democrat will cast his vote in favor of those distinguished statesmen and patriots, Gen. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, and Gen. WILLIAM O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, the regular nominees of the Democratic party of the Union, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That under the Democatic administration of JAMES K. POLK, the great Democratic measures of reform, in the seperation of bank and State, and in the passage of a revenue tariff, have been successfully effected; whilst in a righteous war with Mexico our gallant officers and troops, both regulars and volunteers, have covered themselves with immortal glory; and a large portion of Mexican territory has been acquired, in the addition to the peaceful acquisition of Texas, by her own voluntary act.

Resolved That the settled policy of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, as marked out in our address in relation to a United States Bank and corporate monopolies, is the only one which can secure this great Commonwealth from ruinous bank expansions and convulsions, a depreciated paper currency, and give to its hardy sons in all the ordinary intercourse of life, the constitutional currency—gold and silver coin.

Resolved, That this Convention sympathize with unfortunate Ireland, reduced by the presence of a large regular army, and an armed police, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, and the entire destruction of personal liberty to a state of actual slavery, and trust that in a short period she will be released from the burden of the most selfish, proudest and haughtiest aristocracy which the world ever saw.

Col. REAH FRAZER moved to add the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That we will sustain the Constitution of the Union from violation, and preserve the veto power unchanged and inviolate.

Col. FRAZER addressed the Convention, in support of his resolution, with great eloquence and power, when the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. FRANCIS DIMOND, submitted to the following resolution, which was upanimously adopted:

Mr. DIAMOND, of Philadelphia, said—Whilst we are endeavoring to secure an unbroken succession of wise and able Democratic Governors, to watch over the interests of this Commonwealth, it will afford to those an honorable incitement towards faithful performance of their duties, to know that we are not unmindful of those who, having well and truly performed the duties of that office, have passed away from this stage of existence. In this spirit we feel that, in honoring the memory of FRS. R. SHUNK, we do not but honor ourselves. The people of his native place, the Trappe, in Mongemery county, to whom he was specially endeared by many ties, have resolved to erect a monument, which shall be, like his character, simple and enduring, over his remains, where they repose in the humble churchyard of the Trappe, overlooking the beautiful valley of the Perkiomen. We wish to share with them in the honor of a work so creditable to their piety and their patriotism. We desire that our constituents also may have an opportunity of sharing in it. Therefore.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention be authorized to act as, or appoint, collectors in their respective localities, to raise contributions towards the erection of the said monument, and forward them to the Hon. Jacob Fry, Jr., treasurer of the monument fund, Trappe, Montgomery county; and that Daniel Fry, Esq., chairman of the executive committee, (and a delegate of this Convention), be requested to forward subcription books to the several members of the Convention.

MICHEAL KANE, submitted to the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the interests of labor are entitled to the highest consideration on the part of the Government, and demand its protection against the encroachment of capital and cupidity; that the law passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State, limiting a day's labor to ten hours, and forbidding the employment of children under 12 years of age in factories, is wise, salutory and proper; and that we sincerely trust that the law referred to will be perfected at the next session of the Legislature, by the repeal of the unnecessary and impolitic proviso, which was amended on motion of Messrs. HUGHES and M'FARLANE, by adding the words, "attached to the bill on its passage through the Senate, *on motion of the present acting Governor*, and which was supported by him and the present Federal candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Mr. BRATTY, temporarily occupying the chair, Mr. ENGLISH, submitted a resolution that the thanks of this Convention be and are hereby tendered to JAS C. MARSHALL Esq., for the impartial, dignified and courteous manner in which he has discharged the duties of President, which was adopted.

Mr. MARSHALL, then returned thanks in a neat and appropriate address; when

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

GREAT BUFFALO FREE NIGGAR RATIFICATION MEETING!

Wonderful Enthusiasm—Speech of Pompey Bigheel

On Saturday evening last, a great enthusiastic meeting of the "free niggers" of St. Louis, was held in the upper hall, usually denominated cockloft, of an immense stable, belonging to a "free gem'men ob color," to respond to the nominations of Van Buren and Adams, and to receive the report of Pompey Bigheel, delegate to the "Buffalo Free Nigger Convention."

On motion of Dick Shank, Esq., the "Hon." Samuel Banjo, was called to the chair, and Bob Shinbone and Jim Possum were appointed Secretaries.

After a few appropriate remarks, the President introduced to the meeting, Pompey Bigheel, Esq., who was received with the most enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Bigheel said, "He felt proud all over fur de honor he 'joyed at dressin' dis most 'spectable and paterotic orduance—my feller citerzens—said, Mr. B.—I just returned from Buffeler, and I neber was so well treated in my life—Feller citerzens free niggers, I nebber know'd what it was to be a free nigger afore I went to the Buffaler Convention—I shaked hands wid white folks—I eat wid white folks—I slept wid white folks—none of yer poor white folks, but real big white folks. [Immense cheering.] Feller citerzens—when de nomernations was made, ebery niggar in de convention—and dey was some—gin three cheers for Van Buren and Adams, *de free nigger candidates*. [Loud and repeated cheers.] Feller citerzens, when dey called de states, I 'sponded for Missoura—I pledge de convention dat more dan "seven" free niggers could be found in Missoura, [Great applause, and cries of "yes—yes," more dan ten times dat number of free niggers in Missoura.] Yes, feller citerzens, if de white folks' candidates, Cass and Butler, tinks der's only *seven* free niggers in Missoura, dey'll find demselves under great mistake. I'll not detain dis 'spectable ordanance no longer. [Cries of "go on, go on."]

Well, feller citerzens, I hab only one word more to say—if ebbery free nigger will stand up to de nomination, we'll soon have all der poor white folks under our heels—and now, three cheers for de free nigger ticket. "Van Buren and Adams." [Here the cheering was so great, and the applause so prolonged, that fears were entertained that the stable would fall down—one nigger jumped so high that his head broke a hole through the roof.]

We have not room for all the resolutions—the following is the principle one responsive to the nominations:

Resolved, Dat we cordially despond to de nomernations of Van Buren and Adams, by de Free Nigger Buffaler Convention; and no free nigger should without his support ob dem merely cause dey be white folks; and we cordially gib de hand ob fellership to all 'spectable white folks who jine us in dis great free nigger movement, and pledge ourselves to treat all such white folks on de most perfect equality.—*St. Louis Reveille.*

VALUE OF UPPER CALIFORNIA.

We are indebted to a gentleman just arrived from California for a copy of "the California Star," published at San Francisco on the 1st of April. It contains a long description of the "prospects of California." They realize the most brilliant anticipations which we had formed of its value, and completely refute the sneer of Mr Webster, that our new acquisitions were scarcely worth a dollar.

AGRICULTURE—wheat, corn, rye, oats, potatoes, garden vegetables, can be raised as easily as anywhere else. Its grapes are unsurpassed by those of France, and excellent wine may be made there.—Besides great varieties of fruits, from the orange and olive to the pomegranate and fig, the soil produces tobacco, hemp, cotton, and sugar plant.

MANUFACTURES are expected to rise up in California. Most of the materials are to be found there, and if the agency of steam be employed, many varieties of arts and manufacturers may flourish.

COMMERCE is advancing; more vessels are touching at her ports. The total value of exports from San Francisco for the last quarter of the last year is near $50,000; of imports, more than $53,000.

"The commercial prospects of California are brilliant; and a little reflection will convince us that it is destined in time to furnish many of the most important necessaries and luxuries for trade, not only to the whole coast of western America, but to the entire commerce of the Pacific, while in many articles, especially quicksilver, it will supply the world. The bay of San Francisco, (the finest known in any country), is the safe, convenient, and commodious harbor where all this trade will be concentrated. In a very few years, numerous vessels of all nations—men-of-war, merchantmen, whalers, the Chinese junk, and the powerful steamer—will find here the safest anchorage, the most central situation, and the best market of the Pacific. This will become the point of rendezvous for all the whalers of these seas. They are now only waiting for protection against the deserters of their crews. Let this matter be looked to at once, let the law be rigidly enforced, and we will soon see this desirable branch of trade centered here." The fisheries are abundant and productive. The mineral resources are rich, especially in quicksilver, which are described in very brilliant terms. Forbe's mine is said to be worth in pure metal between 18 and 25 per cent—richer than the celebrated mine of Almadin, in Spain, which has been rented by the Rothschilds. As one evidence of its richness, the "Star" states that "Mr. Alexander Forbes recently sailed from Monterey with a cargo of quicksilver, 20,000 dollars in value, the products of the mines of New Almadin, near the valley of San Jose, and extracted within the short space of three months."—*Washington Union.*

☞ A fellow from Kentucky went, a few days since, into the store of a fashionable milliner in Canal street. "Have you any shirts?" "Plenty of all kinds," answered Madame W. "What do you as a cord?" said the chap. "A cord!" replied Madame W. "Yes, I want about a cord. Up in our diggins the petticoats and things have gin out. I see you advertise "corded skirts," and I thought while my hand was in, I'd take what you had corded up.' The milliner fainted.

DISCRIMINATING.—A SCHOOLMASTER, who had an inveterate habit of talking to himself when alone, was asked what motive he could have in talking to himself, Jonathan replied that he had two good substantial resons; in the first place, he liked to talk to a sensible man; and in the next place, he liked to hear a man of sense talk.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE PA:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1848.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. LEWIS CASS,

OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Gen. Wm. O. Butler,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Morris Longstreth,

OF MONTGOMERY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Israel Painter, of Westmoreland

FOR CONGRESS,

James Thompson, of Erie.

Democrtic County Nominations.

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN S. BARNES, of Girard.
SMITH JACKSON, of Erie.

PROTHONOTORY,
BENJAMIN GRANT, of Erie.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES WILSON, of Greenfield.

AUDITOR,
D. W. HOWARD, of Wayne.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY COLT, of Waterford.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Webster has at last opened his lips and found out where to go—or in other words, taken the stump for Taylor. This is the worst and last affliction which Taylor whigery has had to endure, and the gallant old General can well exclaim, "Save me from my friends." While it may bring back a few of the Puritans of New England, who pin their political faith to the skirts of the God-like, it cannot fail to drive the nail to the head at the South in his political coffin. He remained on board of Tyler's ship until he sunk it so deep in the sea of public disapprobation, that both parties refused to recognize it, and he is now about to do the same with what remains of the political prospects of the great available. Success, we say then, to Daniel, the God-like! And now that he is fairly afloat on the "availability" of the old General, let us see what he has to say about his nomination. He says:

"*Before Gen. Taylor's nomination, I always said, when the subject was mentioned by my friends, that I did not, and could not, recommend the nomination of a military man for the office of President of the United States.* IT WAS AGAINST MY CONVICTIONS OF WHAT WAS DUE TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY. I stated too, that if Gen. Taylor should be nominated by the whig national convention fairly, I should not oppose his election. *I stand now on the same declaration*—he has been nominated by that convention fairly, as far as I can suppose, and I cannot and shall not oppose his election. AT THE SAME TIME, THERE IS NO MAN MORE FIRMLY OF OPINION THAT SUCH A NOMINATION WAS NOT FIT TO MAKE."

Gen. Taylor's Nomination, then, "was against" his "convictions of what was due to the best interests of the country," yet Daniel Webster will support him! And why? Because he is compelled to choose between *such* a nomination and Gen. Cass. And here we may as well let him speak for himself, in regard to the latter gentleman:

"*Now as to Gen. Cass, we need not go to the Buffalo platform, to find out what his principles are, or how he would conduct the government. He will go into the government by the same party that elected Mr. Polk*, and he will follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. I hold him, I confess, in the present state of the country, to be the most dangerous man on whom the power of government could be placed. He would describe himself, not as a conservative or a protective, but would say that he belonged to the party of progress. *He believes in the destiny of the United States to go through wars and aggressions, to establish universal government over the whole of this vast continent.* We know that if Gen. Cass could have prevented it, the treaty with England would never have been made in 1842, nor if he could have prevented it, would the Oregon question ever have been settled as it was in 1846. We know that Gen. Cass could have prevented the declaration of the Mexican war if he pleased. We know he supported it with all his might, and in all the deliberations of Congress on the matter, that he was for pushing the war to every extremity. HE IS A MAN OF LEARNING, A MAN OF TALENT, *and in every respect superior to his predecessor; but I think him a gentleman of rash principles, pushed on by an ardent and rash party*, and committed to such a course of administration as I believe not to be consistent with the security and peace of the country."

So far as the qualifications of the two candidates are concerned, it will be seen that Mr. Webster acknowledges the superiority of the Democratic nominee. This is decidedly an important admission, and disarms the Federalists of all grounds of opposition, save and except principles. It is true, as the Buffalo *Courier* very justly remarks, that those who believe in the old Federal doctrines of the Whig party, will all agree with Mr. Webster that "Gen. Cass is the most dangerous man on whom the powers of the government could be placed," but a large majority of the people of this country will take a different view of the matter. They agree with Gen. Cass in support of the present able administration. They, too belong to the party of progress, and desire the spread of free principles throughout the world. They believe in such policy as will make the influence of our government on this continent paramount to that of any other power whatever. They are opposed to the surrender of our right on land or sea to British cupidity. And they approve of the course of our government in compelling by force of arms, that justice from our insolent enemy, which had been so long sought in vain.

The result of the present contest, therefore, will be the triumphant election of Lewis Cass, to the Presidency; *not* as a choice between two evils, (as the Whigs are contending for,) but as the representatives of the great democratic party, "the same party that elected Mr. Polk."

GETTING THEIR DESERTS.—A great number of Mexican officers have been dismissed the army for having concealed themselves in the capital, after its occupation by the American forces, for disaffection, incompetency, &c.

☞ Wm. A. Hall, of Missouri, has been appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court for Oregon, in place of James Turney who declines to accept.

☞ Rev. Sidney Smith, in speaking of prosy sermons said: "They are written as if sin were to be taken out of a man like Eve out of Adam, by putting him to sleep."

AN EXTRA SESSION.—Governor Johnson of Louisiana has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature, on the first Monday of December, for the purpose of devising and adopting measures to put in successful operation the Free Public Schools of the State.—The necessity of this has arisen from the failure by the General Assembly at the late session to appropriate specifically the fund allowed by law for the support of those invaluable institutions.

POPULAR SENTIMENT IN CANADA.—An observing correspondent of the New York *Commercial*, writing from Toronto, Canada, says: "In passing through the country I find a growing disposition to speak more favorably of the institutions of the United States than I ever knew before; and this too is a quarter where I little expected to observe it. Indeed the subject of annexation with the United States is quite the order of the day."

GEN. TAYLOR IN GEORGIA.—The Savanah Republican (whig) thus speaks of Gen. Taylor's prospects in Georgia:—

"It is time that we were to work, if we intend to give the vote of Georgia to Gen. Taylor. And here we would remark, that thus far in the canvass the whig press has alone done its duty. The people seem to rely altogether upon the press and the popularity of their candidates. While our opponents are thus moving heaven and earth to secure their own success and that of Gen. Cass, our friends are doing nothing. We do hope they will bestir themselves. If not *we are beaten, and that* [illegible] *it.*"

THE SIERRA MADRE HUMBUG.

A bankrupt will resort to the most desperate and, in some cases, disreputable means to save himself from utter ruin. What is true in business is true in politics; and this the condition of the whig party at the present time fully proves. Disappointed in the expectation that their candidate, Gen. Taylor, would create an enthusiasm in his favor only equalled by the wild excitement of the Harrison campaign, the organs of whigery are resorting to the most disreputable means to create a panic and diversion in his favor. One of the humbugs seized upon for this purpose is the proposed "Buffalo Hunt," the head-quarters of which is at New Orleans, and allusions to which our readers have seen in our columns. It is charged by the National *Intelligencer*, and is being reiterated by every whig paper in the country, that this *expedition* is nothing more or less than a grand project to invade Mexico, and to constitute a new State out of all that country of which Tampico is the inlet—under the title of the "Republic of Sierra Madre"—the very region, if we mistake not, which Gen. Taylor included in his celebrated *proposition to Gen. Gaines*, to take seven States from Mexico as indemnity for the past and security for the future. And out of this imaginary expedition the Intelligencer manufactures a cock-and-bull story that the administration favors the project, and that a further annexation of territory is contemplated. At the head of this expedition these federal wiseacres have placed the name of the brave Gen. SHIELDS, who in all probability, instead of leading such an expedition, will be called by the gallant democracy of Illinois to a seat in the United States Senate. So far as the Administration is concerned, the *Union* thus explicitly puts a finishing stroke to the humbug:

"We have already most positively disclaimed any sort of connexion, direct or indirect, on the part of the Government, with any such movement. We have also stated—as, indeed, the President has stated in his message—that the government, having just concluded a treaty of peace and boundary with Mexico, will religiously observe in good faith all its stipulations. This will of course be done to the full extent of the legal authority of the federal government, which is clearly sufficient, under existing laws, to reach the case of any expedition organized within our borders, to make an armed and hostile invasion of a city country with which the United States are at peace. All this is so plain a duty of our Government under the treaty, as scarcely to require any statement from us; and, as to the distinguished officers named in connexion with the subject, it is already known that the administration has designated Gen. Shields for a very different service in a different region. Surely all this ought to put an end to the idea that the government has anything whatever to do with the matter, except to see that our laws are faithfully executed, and the stipulations of the treaty of peace faithfully observed."

So much for the connection between this expedition and the government. As to the expedition itself, its character and objects, the following from the New Orleans *Delta* will fully explain:

"Certain enterprising citizens, who have observed the vast resources of the region north of the Sierra Madre, and the hopelessness of the development of these resources by the present population, have, at the request of the people of that country, determined to emigrate thither with all the means and implements of peaceable culture and enterprise. It is the desire of the people of the country that they should do so. The Mexicans wish to make their *land* more valuable, and to give prosperity to their country. They know that it can only be saved by a liberal system of colonization—by American energy and enterprise. They desire to see introduced into their country the arts and institutions by which this great republic has been built up to its present height of glory and prosperity."

In regard to the person who is to command this expedition, the same paper makes the following revelation, which we hope will have the effect of quieting the nerves of the Taylor editors generally who have professed to have found a mare's nest in this matter. It is in reply to the charge that the project is a democratic movement, made by the New Orleans *Bulletin*:

"We will tell the editor what, according to his usual rate of progression, he may learn some six weeks hence—that one of the very first, if not the very chief in the Sierra Madre movement, is an intimate personal and political friend of Gen. Taylor. He is no democrat, unless all who favor the extension of civilization and republicanism are democrats. He is certainly not a Cass and Butler democrat."

What the next charge against the democracy will be, remains for the fruitful brain of Federalism to reveal.—The next sixty days will be fruitful in whig Roorbacks of which this is the file leader.

VERY IMPORTANT.—The *Chronicle* says if the Free Soil party are at all smart they will vote for James Campbell, the whig candidate, instead of nominating and voting for one of their own, and gives as a reason that he is in favor of excluding slavery from the District of Columbia, "New Mexico and California, as well as Oregon." It will be seen by this that the whig party are again on a fishing excursion, and have set their nets to catch the Free Soilers. The bate to be used will be flattery and humbug, and if the Free Soil party can be caught by it, the whigs flatter themselves they can elect Mr. Campbell. Well, if Free Soil Democrats are caught voting for a Whig, like James Campbell, all we have to say is that we wish them much joy in their new polititical relation, and trust they will hereafter never claim the name of Democrat! But there is more bait thrown out by the Chronicle than at first meets the eye. We have heard the project freely canvassed for some time of uniting the Free Soil party on the whig candidate for Congress. That the *sore-headed* leaders of this faction were ready at any moment to *sell* the rank and file to any body that would bid the highest, we have never doubted! But although *modesty* is a commodity *they* have never yet learnt the value of, we did not think they would dare go into the political market in open day, and endeavor to effect a sale of their party with the same sang froid that Gen. Taylor would a half-dozen of his 180 slaves. But such appears to be the fact, and ere a week we have no doubt the deed will be made, signed, sealed and delivered! But will this bargain and sale be respected by those whom it is intended to transfer into the arms of whigery? We believe not. We believe it will open the eyes of those who, from honest convictions of right, have been led off by *disappointed office seekers*, not as a choice between two evils, (as the Whigs are contending for,) but as the representatives of the great democratic party, "the same party that elected Mr. Polk." and nurtured in convulsions. No wonder at its premature death.

AN IMPORTANT ADMISSION.—The Philadelphia *North American* thinks "it is *high time* that the whigs should *cease to complain* of the nominations made by their National Convention. These nominations, *even if they were once objectionable*, are now irrevocable," it says. That the whigs do "complain" do they, and the nominations "were once objectionable." A pretty confession truly! the accredited organ of a party that *boasted that its* candidate would be elected by the spontaneous voice of the people.

HOW MEN DISAGREE.—The *Gazette* thinks Gen. Taylor's acceptance of the Charleston nomination, was right—just the thing. The New York *Courier and Enquirer*, however, thinks differently. He says:—"We are not at all insensible to the objectionable features of that acceptance, and should greatly have preferred in Gen. Taylor had allowed the nomination to *pass unnoticed*. His acceptance seems at first, we admit, inconsiderate if not *disrespectful* towards Mr. Filmore." How "Whig writers harmonize in their opinions!

ONE CANDID WHIG.—Hon. R. W. Thompson, M. C. from Indiana, on his way home, addressed a Taylor meeting at Zanesville. The *Aurora* gives the following portion of his remarks:

Mr. Thomson stated that *Gen. Cass had stood up fully at all times for Harbor and River improvements*. He stated further that Gen. Cass was a gentleman for whom he had a high personal regard, and nothing could successfully be charged against his character: but that he—Mr. Thompson,—dissented from Gen. Cass' political principles and hence opposed him.

THE LARGEST BUILDING IN AMERICA.—A new freight depot is now in process of eroction at East Albany, for the Albany and Boston Rail road Company, 750 feet in width. It is supposed 10, 300,000 bricks will be required in its construction, and the cost will be $[illegible],000. It is to be completed in November, and will be the largest building in America.

WHO DOES VAN BUREN HURT?—This question has been settled in Ohio. Three of the whig candidates in Congress openly repudiate Gen. Taylor, and are on the stump against him. This is good evidence that Van Buren men are scarce or they would never have been nominated.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

We have received the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention in full, but not deeming their publication in that form essential, will proceed to give a brief abstract. The Convention was first temporarily and then permanently organized by calling JAMES C. MARSHALL, Esq., of this city, to the Chair, and the appointment of the usual number of Vice Presidents, and Secretaries. Among the Vice Presidents, we notice the name of Judge Brawley, of this county. After the settlement, in a satisfactory manner of the contested seats, Mr. John M. Read, of Philadelphia, moved that a committee of seven be appointed to draft an address and resolutions for the adoption of the convention, which was adopted; and John M. Read, Reah Frazier, Joshua F. Cox, F. M. Crane, J. G. Jones, H. S. Magraw, and C. B. Curtis, were appointed said Committee. On motion of J. Glancy Jones, the Convention proceed to make nominations; when the following gentlemen were placed in nomination:

Mr. Fatzinger	nominated	N. B. Eldred.
Mr. Barnett	"	Jeremiah S. Black.
C. E. Wright	"	Morris Lonestreth.
J. P. Anderson	"	Ephriam Banks.
John A. Gamble	"	Robert Fleming.
D. C. Boal	"	William Bigler.
John Fyrney	"	Benj. Champneys.

The Convention then proceeded to ballott with the following result:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Longstreth	49	53	60	63.
Black	28	25	25	30.
Bigler	27	29	27	21.
Eldred	19	17	18	16.
Champneys	6	6		
Banks	2			
Fleming	1			

At this stage of the balloting the Convention adjourned over till the next day. On the re-assemblage of the Convention, Mr. Read moved that the Convention proceed to a fifth vote, agreed to,

Mr. Fatzinger withdrew the name of Hon. N. B. Eldred.

The fifth vote being taken resulted as follows:

Messrs. Allison, Amwake, A B Anderson, Jno. P Anderson, Bailie, Baldwin, Baddy, Barr, Beatty, Beaumont, Borbeck, Bowman, Boyer, Bradford, Brawley, Brua, Büchler, Bush, Carter, Caufman, Cheyney, Clark, Cook, Coolbaugh, Crane, Curtis, Diamond, Douglass, Echternact, English, Fatzinger, Forney, Frazier, Fry, Fulton, Gibbons, Gorman, Grow, Gundrum, Heidenrich, Hillman, Hichhold, Holland, Jacoby, James, J. Glancy Jones, Owen Jones, Karnes, Kerlin, Kulp, Lamont, Lobach, M'Arthur, M'Cully, M'Glathery, M'Nenny, M'Reynolds, Marshall, Mason, Merriman, Mower, Morrison, Newell, Picking, Power, Ranck, Read, John Ross, Sanderson, Sherman, Shuman, Siegfried, Smith, Stallman, Stevens, Strehecker, Thomas, Waterbury, Wharton, Wherry, Wiuchester and Wright—83, voted for MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Messrs. Baker, Banks, Barnett, Buchanan, Burns, Burrell, Cox, Cromwell, Cummings, Fausold, Frost, Gibson, Given, Hugus, Kane, Leet, M'Farlane, Magraw, Nill, Reilly, Riddle, William Ross, Stewart, Todd, and Wilde—25, voted for J. S. BLACK.

Messrs. James M. Anderson, Baab, Baird, Baskins, Beardsley, Black, Boal, Cake, Faunce, Forsythe, Fraley, Gamble, Hammond, Hughes, Huling, Hunter, Lowry, M'Manus, M'Kean, Packer, Richley, Sleuker, and Wyke—23, voted for WM. BIGLER.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated.

Mr. Magraw moved that the Convention unanimously confirm the nomination, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Wright moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon Judge Longstreth and inform him of his nomination, which was agreed to, and Messrs. C. E. Wright, J. M. Burrell and Chas. Fraley, were appointed said Committee.

Mr. Fraley moved the appointment of a committee to collect funds to defray the expenses of the Convention, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Fraley, Waterbury and Forney, appointed said committee.

Mr. English moved the appointment of a committee of three, to superintend the publication of the proceedings of the Convention, which was agreed to, and Messrs. English, Gibbons and Brawley, were appointed said committee.

Mr. Cox submitted a resolution that hereafter the Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of State officers, Presidential Electors and other purposes, shall be held alternately in the East, West and North, at such places as the State Central Committee may designate; the next Convention to be held in the West.

Mr. Fraley moved to postpone the whole subject, which was disagreed to.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas 75, nays 48.

The address and Resolutions will be found in another column.

HOW THE WHIGS ELECT TAYLOR ON PAPER.—We have before us a whig calculation of the result of the next Presidential election, which elects Gen. Taylor by *fourteen* electoral votes. In this calculation, the writer puts down Ohio, Tennessee, New York, Georgia, Louisiana and Florida, *as certain*. Now it is by no means certain that he will get any of these states. Any one at all acquainted with the state of parties in Ohio, knows that he has no more chance of carrying that state, than he has of carrying Virginia or Pennsylvania. Mr. Clay's majority, with the party united to a man upon him, was only 5,940. Of this majority, Giddings' district alone gave 5,293. In this district, Mr. Giddings is re-nominated, almost without opposition, and is out on the stump for Van Buren and against Taylor. In addition to this, there is another re-nominated candidate for Congress on the Reserve, stumping it against Taylor, while Campbell, one of the delegates to the Philadelphia "slaughter house," in another part of the state, has been nominated for Congress, and is on the stump against the "available." With these signs before him, can any sane man claim Ohio for Gen. Taylor? She casts twenty-three electoral votes, which if thrown against him, upsets this federal calculation, and insure his defeat. In regard to the other states, we confidently claim Tennessee, Louisiana and Florida, and by no means give up New York, Louisiana and Georgia voted for Polk in 1844, and the prospects are now much stronger—at they will go for Cass, than they were at this time that year of going for Polk. Florida will unquestionably be governed by the movements of South Carolina, and there remains not a shadow of doubt now, that she will cast her vote for Cass and Butler. From New York we have the most cheering accounts. Many of those who have heretofore sympathised with the barnburners, have, since the nomination of Adams at Buffalo, repudiated the whole concern, so that by the time the Presidential election takes place, this faction will rank among its followers quite as many whigs as Democrats. Gen. Taylor's recent letters will cause many to forsake his standard that were heretofore disposed to go for him, while the ranks of the friends of Cass and Butler are daily receiving accessions from the disgusted followers of Van Buren, Butler & Co. Under such circumstances, do we claim too much when we put down New York's thirty-two electoral votes in the Democratic column? We believe not. But her vote is by no means necessary to success—we can elect Cass and Butler without her, and will do so.

AN HONORABLE POLITICIAN.—At the recent election in Kentucky, Col. Field and Mr. Hayden were the opposing candidates for the representation of their county in the Legislature; the result of the poll was the election of Col. Field by a majority of one vote over his opponent; a few days after the election Col. Field understood that his opponent had voted for him, and as he had not voted for Mr. Hayden, he resolved not to be out done in courtesy, and resigned his seat, to bring the matter again before the people. Although some may probably consider this as putting an unnecessary expense upon his county, yet the motive which actuated Col. Field cannot fail to find approval in every honorable breast.

WITHDRAWAL OF JOHN P. HALE.—A letter has been received at Boston from the Hon. John P. Hale, in which he withdraws his name as candidate for the Presidency. He says, "I most sincerely and cheerfully recommend a hearty, energetic and unanimous support of Martin Van Buren and Charles F. Adams, as the most consistent course for the enlightened friends of human liberty to pursue." Is there a democrat that any longer doubts the supreme dishonesty of this Van Buren "Crusade."

THE WAIL OF DEFEAT.

Already the organs of whigery have set up the wail of defeat. They see the hand-writing on the wall, and, unlike Belshazzar, can read it without an interpreter. The spontaneous combustion which they expected the nomination of Taylor would ignite, has fizzled out and evaporated like a bottle of ginger pop. Nowhere have the people responded to his nomination with enthusiasm or cheerfulness. Even in the South, where he was expected to carry all before him, his nomination has acted like a wet blanket, and thrown the party into chills, to which the shake in North Carolina is but a premonitory symptom of the general shiver it will be taken with about the 7th of November. As we said before, some of the papers see this, and the way they *howl* is a caution to the "available." Just listen to the following from the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, and the New York *Mirror*, the two Taylor organs in the city:

From the New York Mirror.

"WHIGS OF NEW YORK!—If you don't want Lewis Cass for President, you must go to work. We mean to 'tell the truth and shame the devil,' (and the whigs too, if we can,) and we do not hesitate to say that the whig party of this city *deserve defeat* for their apathy. A hard-fisted working-man, who thinks he could circulate two thousand copies of the Mirror containing Gen. Taylor's letters, where they would make almost that number of converts to our cause, has been trying, for a week, to find a finance committee who will raise $20 to pay for the documents, *but without success!* Are the whigs disconsolate and discouraged because Horace Greely and Jo. White have left the party? What are the "Old Men's Committee" about; We might as well have an "Old Woman's Committee" for all we can discern in the way of active energy in the cause."

From the Courier and Enquirer.

"A PLAIN TALK FOR LIVE WHIGS.—We have a few words of counsel for the whigs, in regard to the great contest so near at hand. They may not be welcome, they may be deemed impolitic; but we believe them to be *true*, and they ought therefore to be heard and heeded.

We believe that, *in the existing state of the public mind—without efforts on the part of the whigs not yet put forth*, Lewis Cass is almost *certain* to be elected President in November next.

It is believed by many, and urged as an excuse for inaction, that the movements of the Barnburners will ensure the defeat of Cass. This is by no means certain. In this State it will undoubtedly help the whigs. But *out of this state*, we fear it will hurt them more than it will help them. It has already caused the defeat of a party of the whig ticket in Indianna, and there is danger that it may have the same result in Ohio and New England."

THE SECOND WASHINGTON!—The whigs, says the Washington *Union*, are sometimes sacrilegious enough to call Gen. Taylor "a second Washington." It would be impossible to find in Gen. Taylor's character a single trait entitling him to this distinction. There is a very marked difference between their conduct in one respect: Gen. Washington refused to receive pay for his services, and resigned his commission as soon as the war in which he was engaged was concluded; Gen. Taylor clings to his commission after the war is over, and while he is a candidate for President. Washington committed *no

New York State Fair.—What shall we say of the State Fair at Buffalo? That it was a jam? The word did not express it—it was more than a jam! Every body was there, with all his brothers and sisters, nephews and neices, cousins and acquaintances! In short, we never saw so many people together before, and do n't expect to again. People were there from almost every section of the Union—some to exhibit stock, implements of Agriculture, fruits, flowers, &c., others to purchase, some to see the crowd, some for pleasure, and many for no reason at all, except to be in the fashion. The fact that there was so large an attendance, speaks well for the interest felt all over the country, in the progress and improvement of Agriculture. From this section of Pennsylvania, the attendance was unusually large, and the exhibition of such an unusually large quantity of superior bred blooded stock, cannot fail to have a tendency to direct the attention of our farmers to the importance of improvement in this particular. The exhibition of fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c., was the grandest display we ever saw. Our New York neighbors are certainly ahead of us in this department, as well as in rail roads and canals. But when we come to Iron and coal, we think we would be *some!*

Taylorism in Ohio.—The whigs have now in nomination for congress, three candidates who have distinguished themselves as opponents of Gen. Taylor, before and since the Philadelphia nomination. They are Mr. Giddings in the Ashtabula district; Mr. Campbell, in the Canton and Warren district, and Mr. J. M. Root, in the Huron District. Mr. Campbell's nomination over Mr. Fisher (who at first bolted the General, but afterwards whipped into his support) has peculiar significance.—Even the whig candidate for Governor, Seabury Ford, has not dared to this day to define his position in regard to Gen. Taylor—nor to say that he will vote for him.—And this is one of the States whig calculations include to elect Taylor!

"Loco Foco Forgeries."—This is the cry under which the Taylor papers undertake to explain away some of Gen. Taplor's recent letters. The Baltimore American denounced as such the letter published in the Charleston *News*, in which Gen. Taylor said he would have accepted a nomination from the Baltimore Convention.—The Charleston Mercury in reply, says:—"We can assure the American that in this supposition he is mistaken, as we have ourselves seen the letter from which the extract was taken, and have not the slightest doubt of its authenticity." We suspect the Taylor whigs will have to swallow this as they have been obliged to swallow a great many other things from the General, without making as Mr. Collier has it, "many wry faces."

Sensible Advice to Democrats.—The Chicago *Democrat*, which has been known as an unwavering Free Soil paper, makes *the following suggestions to those* democrats who think of abandoning their party on the first blast of a feverish excitement. Such violent impulses subside under the influence of reflection, and a reference to the history of the past:

"It is no credit to a man to be a Democrat when every thing goes smoothly, and the party is universally triumphant. It is when there is a conflict with the enemy, when there are those that are faltering, that man's true character—their real stamina—is known. In the approaching canvass, men's characters will be put to the test, and it will be for men to pause before they alienate themselves from the old Democratic party.

"Long and bitter have been the regrets of those men who left the Democratic party in Jackson's time, and of those who went for 'Tip and Ty,' in 1840. One act of political instability often curses a man forever—making a blot upon his political reputation that is ineffaceable. It is well to think of these things, for it is no small gratification to a man to feel that he has always been true to his party. Many whigs rejoice that they have never voted for a democrat. How much greater cause of rejoicing should it be to a democrat, to feel that he never bolted his party, never proved faithless to its high and holy principles."

Taylor Platform.—One of our auctioneers was yesterday disposing of the goods and chattles of a Tailor, including his impliments of trade. Holding up his shears, he said, "Gentlemen, here is an article that has traced the map of many a fashionable fit, you should give me a liberal bid for it." It was knocked down to a consumptive, bandy-legged little man. The hero of the hammer then coming to the shop-board of the man of "shreds and patches," said, "Now, gentleman, here is an article, the existance of which some locofoco orators have had the audacity to deny. Yes, gentleman, you were told, unblushingly told, there was no *Taylor platform.*' But, gentlemen, this has been a Tailor platform for years; what then, do you bid for the Taylor platform, who goes in for the Taylor platform. Is there none of my whig friends who will give me an offer for the Taylor platform?" Our fast man did not remain to see who went in for the Taylor platform.—*N. O. Delta.*

From Santa Fe and the Plains.—The St. Louis *Reveille*, of Aug. 24th, publishes the following news from the West:

Letters from Fort Man state, that in the recent fight between Capt. Griffith's command and a party of Camanches, but one Indian was killed and several wounded, instead of twenty-five or thirty, as first reported. A correspondent of the *Era* consures Capt. G.'s conduct on *that occasion.* He says, the Captain commenced firing *at the Indians, with his field piece,* when nearly two miles distant, and when the men charged, he remained with the piece at a respectful distance from the melee.

On the 20th of June, Capt. Jones, with a company of 100 attacked a party of Pawnees upon the Cimarone, and killed twenty-one of their number. The Indians were in the shelter of a grove of timber, and made an obstinate resistance.

Frost in August.—We learn from the Skowhegan (Me.) *Press*, that there was a slight frost in that vicinity on the night of the 20th ult. The Bangor *Whig* states that in Aroostook county, the crops have been injured by frost.

☞ The Washington *Union* compares Gen. Taylor's letters to the stones thrown at the frogs in the fable.—*They may* be "sport" *to him, but they are* "death" to his friends.

John Van Buren in Philadelphia.—The Pennsylvanian of the 1st says that "attracted by the novelty of the affair, a crowd of curious people went to the Museum last night, to hear John Van Buren talk about Free Soil, and explain his father's position on that question. The strongest disapprobation was manifested, when he, attempted to speak, and it was not without *some* difficulty that he could proceed."

Lake Erie and Cincinnati Rail Road.—The *Sanduskian* of the 29th Aug. says:—"The cars that left here this afternoon, ran through directly to Cincinnati."

Ominous.—The whig delegates from Alleghany to the State Convention left Pittsburgh in a stage coach named the "Tariff of '46." Rather ominous, that.

☞ If we are a little prosy to-day, lay it to the Fair. We havn't been drunk, but then we saw some that were.

Opinion of a Neutral.—The following is from the Massachusetts Ploughman, and agricultural paper of Boston:

"Some of the Whigs are in favor of Gen. Taylor for President of the United States. Would they not like to see Webster and Clay appointed to command the army? They would be as much in place there as Taylor at the White House.

The Whigs should not forget that their votes elected John Tyler, who brought *about the annexation* of Texas. If Van Buren had been re-elected, Texas would not have come in, and the Mexican war would not have been avoided. Is not the country in more need of good statesman than of good warriors?"

Arkansas Election.—Returns of the election indicate the choice of Johnson, domocrat, to Congress. The democrats have also elected 8 Senators, and 22 Representatives. 24 counties are heard from; most of them declare for Maj. Borland and Mr. Oldham for U. S. Senators.

☞ The ladies of Albany have taken the Mayor's office for a work room, and are busily engaged in making up articles of wearing apparel for the sufferers by the late fire.

New York.—The Democracy of the Empire State have nominated Hon. R. H. Walworth, of Saratoga, for Governor, and Charles O'Conner, Esq., of New York, for Lieut. Governor. This is decidedly the strongest ticket ever presented for the suffrage of the Democracy of New York—acknowledged so by both whigs and barnburners.

Beginning to Find it Out.—The dreadful suspicion has seized some of the federalists in this region, that the great available is after all unavailable. The late elections have broke the spell—rubbed out spontaneous combustion ideas, and dimmed the light of the camp fires. The active operations in the Taylor humbug will find themselves the most thoroughly bankrupt politicians that have ever figured in this country.

Washington Union.—It is stated that Mr B. F. French, of Washington City, is to be the successor of Mr. Heiss, of the *Union*. Mr. French was originally from New Hampshier, and formerly editor of the N. H. *Spectator*, published at Newport. He was clerk of the House of Representatives for some three or four years, and was universally esteemed by members of both political parties. He is an able writer.

Forgery! Forgery!—Hereafter when the Taylor men receive a letter from the old General they intend to examine it very critically. If it "suits" they will pronounce it *genuine*, if it is adverse to their interests, they will bawl out forgery! forgery!

Found out Where to Go.—Daniel Webster has found out where to go—he's gone into the embrace of Taylorism, body and breeches. Poor Taylor—this is the heaviest load he has had to carry.

☞ The Union says that *availability* on the part of the candidate, and *gullibility* on the part of the people, are the reliances of the whigs in this contest.

☞ The New York Courier and Enquirer makes it a serious objection to Gen. Cass, that he sympathizes so strongly with the struggling of the down trodden people of Ireland *for freedom*, that he would be likely to get the country into war with Great Brintain, in giving them aid.

☞ Although out of 28,325 mechanics in Paris. 10,167 are idle, and the number of paupers is rapidly increasing, there are fourteen theatres open every evening, besides dancing gardens and other places of amusement.

A Good One.—The St. Louis Union admonishes the whigs that while they were crowing over the votes of certain fashion able gentlemen on steamboats on the river, a *few* farmers and laborers were voting on both sides of the river, in the glorious Democratic States of Illinois and Missouri. The producing farmers and workers were too much, however, for the peripatetic dandies.

☞ Thanksgiving.—The Governor and Council of N. Hampshire have appointed Thursday, the 16th day of November next, as a day of public thanksgiving in that state.

☞ The town has been full of people for the last two days on their way to the New York State Fair at Buffalo. A large number from this county and the adjoining have gone down, and if New York turns out in proportion, Buffalo will be crowded to overflowing with people.

☞ On the receipt of Gen. Taylor's Charleston letter the Albany Journal said: "We clung fondly to the belief that General Taylor regarded himself, though wholly independent and unembarrassed, as the representative of the Whig National Convention. But this cherished belief must be relinquished."

☞ Gen. Taylor has written a letter to a committee of whigs in Detroit, in reply to inquiries in regard to harbor and river improvements. It is said by one who heard it read at one of their meetings, to be just exactly one line *shorter* than the far-famed letter of Gen. Cass, to the Chicago Convention, and as near as can be recollected is in the following words:

"I have received yours enclosing the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, for which I am obliged. In return I beg leave to enclose a copy of my Allison letter. Circumstances forbid a more extended reply. Yours respectfully."

It may be proper to say that the Detroit *Free Press* dares the Zacharites to publish the document.

☞ The New Orleans *Bulletin* says that General Taylor has at length authorized the publication of his letter to the Maryland Independent Taylor Convention.

☞ A Free Soil Convention was held in Baltimore last week. Nine persons, including four spectators, composed the whole assemblage. In the afternoon it had swelled to twenty.

More Whig Logic.—The *Providence Transcript* argues that Taylor is not a slaveholder, on the ground that the 280 negroes on his plantations belong to Mrs. Taylor! This is the strongest argument we have seen since Taylor's nomination.

☞ Will the people of this Union place its destinies in the hands of a man confessedly inexperienced in politics and ignorant of the great questions of Government?—Gen. Taylor is brave, and he may be honest, but we want a profound and careful statesman in the Executive chair.

☞ The Mormon temple has been purchased by Isaac Power of New York, for a Protestant College. The cost is not stated.

Postal Arrangement.—We understand, says the N. Y. *Tribune*, that a letter has been received from Mr. Bancroft, our Minister in England, giving strong reasons to hope that before long a satisfactory International Postage law will be established with Great Britain.

Another Case of Seduction—Most Damning Outrage!

We desire the community, far and near, to become acquainted with the character of a man named Dunlap, who, until recently, was employed as a clerk in the store of Dr. Olds, at Circleville. Some months since, this individual found himself engaged to marry two young ladies of that town, both of whose affections he had won by the strongest professions of love and regard. One of them was an orphan girl who had been brought from Virginia when a child, and raised by an old lady of Circleville. Dunlap finally married the other, telling Miss B——, (the orphan,) that he did so against his will—that certain circumstances forced him into the measure—and that he still loved her as dearly as ever.

After practising various devices to convince her of the truth of all this, he finally succeeded; and about two weeks since obtained a promise from her to elope with him. It was planned that she should start for Columbus where he would join her at a time agreed upon. Having full confidence that he would prove faithful to all his promises, and marry her when they were once out of the reach of his wife and the laws of Ohio, she made the journey to Columbus, where he joined her the next day. He then proposed to go to St. Louis, where he said he could get into business.

Upon reaching Cincinnati, the poor deluded creature was prevailed upon to pass for his wife without going through the requisite forms of the law. They started for St. Louis, and the next day after their arrival there, he made some remarks about business being dull, and proposed to go to Pittsburgh. She did not know or did not think, that this would be returning almost to the point from which they started, and so she assented.

On this trip, between here and St. Louis, he by means of fraud, obtained all the letters from her trunk that he had ever written her, and threw them overboard. When asked why he did this, he told her that it was because he wished her to forget the past, and live only in happiness for the future. His real motive was evidently to destroy all written proofs of his baseness.

They arrived here yesterday morning early, and repaired to the City Hotel, where he said they would take breakfast, and then proceed on another boat to Pittsburgh. They were shown a room, and after breakfast Dunlap went out, telling her he would be back soon. He went immediately into the stage office and entered his name for Circleville. According to his request, the stage called for him at the steamboat landing, where he went for his baggage, which he left on the boat in the morning, and an hour before his victim mistrusted anything wrong *he was on his way to Circleville*, leaving her behind, among strangers, ruined in character, and without a cent of money. He also neglected to pay his bill at the hotel.

She is deeply sympathized with by the Messrs. Tuttle and their families, and in fact by every person about the Hotel, and will be well cared for as long as she desires to remain. But what *is* sympathy and kindness to a woman *of high moral feeling* and sense of honor, who thus finds herself ruined by the basest devices ever hatched in hell! She is now almost a maniac, crying and sobbing incessantly, and refusing to eat or sleep.

We trust the press everywhere will aid us in giving publicity to the name and acts of this black-hearted villain. Let him be held up as an outlaw and a murderer of innocence. Let no place nor community harbor him, but let all drive him forth with the brand of *Seducer* upon his forehead, broader and deeper than the mark of the Almighty upon the brow of Cain. We forgot to mention in the proper place, that he used the cloak of Religion to help accomplish his hellish purpose, having been heretofore a member in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This only makes his offence the more heinous.—*Cin. Eve. Dispatch.*

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Dispatches for the Tri-Weekly Observer.

ARRIVAL OF THE

WASHINGTON.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Sept. 6, 3 P. M.

Steamer Washington arrived this morning with one day later news. Ireland as before. John Martin, the editor of the Felou, is found guilty and sentenced to 10 years' transportation. It is rumored that Charles Albert is disposed to abdicate. The examination of the Chartists in England continues, and 32 had been remanded and 2 discharged.

France is quiet. The danger of another insurrection grows less and less daily. There is much confidence expressed of the success of the English and French mediation for Italy.

The civil war in Hungary is progressing.

In Spain, a body of the Queen's troops have been captured in Karragona by the Carlists.

Denmark is still preparing for war. Turkey has recognized the French Republic.

Corn market well sustained.

We have news of the raising of the blockade of the Buenos Ayrean ports on the 15th of June. The authorities of Buenos Ayres have prohibited all *vessels*, touching at Montevideo, from entering Buenos Ayres while uncertainty remains in regard to European affairs. All *Northern European ships* would sailt to the United States The American flag would have the preference.

New York Market.—The announcement of the Steamer checked business. She brings no later quotations.

Flour was firm to-day, and 4000 bbls. sold at $5,94a6, nearly all at 6. There was some demand for shipment

Corn was firm and in good inquiry—sales 30,000 bushels, at 67a68 for mixed—75a75 for yellow.

About 7000 bushels Genesee wheat sold at 135a137.

Ashes 5,50a5 87½.

Pork and Lard firm.

Whiskey 26c.

New York, Sept. 5, 7 Pr M.

Later From Mexico.—Vera Cruz dates to the 27th ult., are received. Paredes has managed to evade all pursuit, and is now with the Indians in Cerro Gordo.—Positive information regarding this fact has reached the Government. El Monitor states that he is endeavoring to stir up a war of castes in the country. All the states, through their respective governments, had sent congratulations to the press on the quelling of the outrage at Guanaguato. The Orca Iris of the 11th states that smuggling is continually going on at different points on the coast, and that it would be impossible to put a stop to the evil unless Government makes effort to revive the marine force. Guarda Costas or gunboats are absolutely *required.*

In Vera Cruz every thing was very dull, although the population were free, the sight of the redoubtable American, for it seemed to them that they had carried away with them their spirit of trade. Papers of the Capital gave an account of a rupture of American free booters into New Leon from Laredo. They have sacked the towns of Sabino and Albanos, where they pillaged to the amount of $1,000 getting back to Laredo.

Buffalo, Sept. 6—4 P. M.

Dealers in produce are deterred from operating to-day by the Fair. Sales consequently less at slightly depricated prices.

2500 bbls. flour sold at $5.

Sales of wheat as follows:—6000 bush. Hillsdale at $1 08; 4,500 bush. Monroe on private terms; 2500 bush Ohio at $1 04; 2500 do. at $1 05.

Oats no sale, held at 25.

Provisions are as before.

Highwines 22 nominally.

Salt firm at $1 25. Other things without change.

Buffalo, Sept. 5—3 P. M.

The Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, to-day nominated for Governor R. A. Walworth, for Lieutenant Governor, Charles O. Connor.

Buffalo full of strangers.

New York, Sept. 7—7, P. M.

There has been a good deal of activity in flour to-day, but the market is a trifle easier. There is a fair demand for future delivery, but buyers and sellers do not come together. The transactions to-day add up 6000 bbls., of which 3000 were for export, at $6. There has been sales of round hoop at $5 87½ and some parcels Michigan, flat, at $5 94. The bulk of the sales was at $6, with some of new wheat at $6a6 25—fancy brands are without change. Market *fully supplied and some sales were made* in advance of arrival.

In corn there has been an active business doing, and prices in some cases show an improvement. Sales add up 80,000 bu. at 60a64c for New Orleans and other distilling corn; 66½a71 for common and good; and 72 for western yellow.

Wheat is in demand. Sales 5000 Genesee at $1 31½ a1 37.

Oats without change.

In mess Pork there is a further advancement. About 800 *bbls. changed* hands at $11 75. About 300 do prime at $9.

Beef in good demand at $12 75a13.

Lard is advancing at 8 7-8a9. Prime held firmly at 9.

Whiskey 25½a26½ for Ohio and Prison.

There is a serious fire in the country around West Point. There is a large fire in the woods back of Fishkill Landing. No houses are known to be burned.

The Democratic State Convention met at Trenton, N. J., nominated for Senatorial electors Gov. T. D. Vroom, of Mercer, Gen. John I. Darsemer, and a full ticket.

The *Massachusetts Free Soil Convention nominated* Hon. John Mills, for Lieut. Governor

Greene county, Ala., was visited by a severe tornado on the 25th ult. Several persons injured, houses were blown down and crops generally injured,

Vermont.—At the Clay meeting, Willis Hall, President, with 36 Vice Presidents and 18 Secretaries, the Resolutions and addresses denounced the nomination of Taylor and all availability, and proposed to adhere warmly to Clay. Fillmore is warmly commended.

☞ FEVER AND AGUE is speedily cured by Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue. The shallow complexion and jaundiced eye which often precede its attacks, are in a few days entirely removed. The health of thousands has been perfectly restored by this medicine, when all other remedies have failed. Its operation is not simply to suspend the disease for a time, but to purify the system, and restore it to sound and perfect health.

A small *Treatise* on the "causes, treatment and cure of Fever and Ague, and other diseases of bilious climates," may be had *gratis* of the undersigned agent.

☞ J. G. Barber of Le Roy, State of New York, says that the Great American Remedy, Vaughns Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture, sells in his section better than any other remedy. It has made some astonishing cures, and is in consequence sought after by all classes of people. The most singular part of this difficulties is that no matter what complaint you have, this article seems to help it, in fact it cures it. We know these notices which we publish read rather strong sometimes, but it is so. No article in the whole medicinal line has done so much, and if you will call on the Agent in this paper he will tell you of cases which have found health by the use of this article which have tried every thing else in vain. See Great American Remedy, Dr. G. O. Vaughns Lithontriptic Mixture. Get a pamphlet.

MARRIED:

In Washington, Erie county Pa., on the 31st ult. by Elder E. C. *Rogers, Mr. Armstrong Hamilton, to Miss* Martha Stone, all of Washington.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. A. Fish, Mr. William Thomas, of Sheboygan Wisconsin, to Miss Emmeline Adella, daughter of John Way, Esq., of Greene.

On the 17th ult., by Timothy Pratt, Esq., Mr. Nathan Bishop of Union, and Miss Amanda Sutterly, of Amity.

DIED:

In this borough, on the 28th ultimo, William son of Micheal and Mary Ann Henry, aged 4 years, 10 months and 19 days.

Water Powers to Let.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Canal Office, Erie, until Saturday the 21st day of Oct. next, for the yearly rent of the surplus water passing round Locks No. 54 to 67 inclusive, Conneaut Line, Erie Canal, for a term not to exceed 21 years, payments to be made semi-annually. By order of the Board of Directors, 17 M. COURTRIGHT.

Canal Office, Erie, Sept. 6, 1848. Superintendent.

FRESH LIME.—At all times for sale at the Kiln near the New Furnace by SMITH JACKSON.

Erie, Sept. 6, 1848.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING, at the Corner Store, No. 1, Reed House, a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS!

to which we would *respectfully invite the attention of purchasers.* Among them may be found for the Ladies, elegant changeable, colored and black Silks; Plain and Fancy Alpacas, French Merinoes, Poplins, Cashmeres, M. de Laines; Ginghams and Prints, Shawls of all descriptions, Bonnet Silks, Satins and Ribbons, plain and figured Jackonets and Swiss Mulls, Edgings and Insertings, Lamartine, Arago, Coronation and Gala Plaids, Gloves, Hosiery &c. &c. For the Gentlemen we have a large stock of Broadcloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Satinetts, Silk Satin and Fancy Vestings, *black and fancy Cravats*, silk and linen Handkerchiefs &c, &. All of these goods were bought at large discount from Spring prices, and we pledge ourselves to sell at as low rates as can be bought at any market. Please call at METCALF'S.

Sept. 9, 1848.

FRINGES AND GIMPS.—We are now receiving a large assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Linen Fringes. also Gimps of all kinds, and all the new styles of Dress Trimmings at METCALF'S.

GROCERIES.—We are now receiving a fresh supply of Groceries, which we offer at great bargains; consisting of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c, &c, upon which we pledge ourselves not to be undersold. Please call and satisfy yourselve at No. 1, Reed House.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Cotton & Wool and Cotton Carpetings, Oil Cloths, do., Tufted and Wilton Ragge, Carpet Bags and Satchels, just received and for sale at METCALF'S. No. 1. Reed House.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Please call and examine our large stock of Gentlemen' Fine and Heavy Boots and Shoes, also a great variety of Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, and Slips, *and all kinds* of children's shoes, and Ladies', Gents, and childrens overshoes, at No. 1, REED HOUSE.

STRAYED.

Strayed from the Subscriber, living in Venango township, a black Stag, with a star in its forehead; about four years old, bush of the tail mostly gone, no other artificial marks. Whoever will return stray Stag, or give information so that I can get it again, shall be suitably rewarded. J. S. VANTASSLE.

August 25, 1848.

Take Notice.

PREPARATORY to going East for my stock, I will *sell Dry Goods at cost, for cash; and Groceries, Iron, Nails, Salt, &c*, at a small advance from *cost*. Borough warrants, and most kinds of country produce received in payment. Cash wanted on old debts in ten days. SMITH JACKSON.

Erie, Sept. 7, 1848. 17

Stray Horse.

CAME TO THE SUBSCRIBER, on Friday, the 31st ult., a dark gray Gelding, about five years old, with long switch tail, some *saddle marks on the back*, both hind feet white, no shoes on, and fourteen or fifteen hands high. The owner can have the said Horse, by calling on the subscriber, three miles west of Erie, on the Lake road, and by paying all reasonable charges.

Erie, September 7, 1848. 3t17 PAUL GITTING.

SALERATUS.—Saleratus by the box or cask, always on hand and for sale cheaper than at any other place in town. Enquire at the Tin Shop of JOSEPH KELSEY,

Erie, Aug. 19, 1848. *corner French and Fifth sts.*

MEN & Summer Goods, a large assortment for sale cheap by [June 10] GEO. SELDEN SON.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. Williams, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange. Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.

Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.

Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank *notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold* on the most reasonable terms.

Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, 2 doors from the corner. Erie, July 1, 1848.

JUST received and for sale low,

500 lbs. Horse Shoes,

300 lbs. " " Nails,

at the Hardware Store of H. CADWELL.

July 14, 1848.

BY EXPRESS.—Just received a good assortment of Lawns, Barages, Fringes for Mantillas, Summer Shawls, Ladies' Cravats, Ladies' and Children's Walking Shoes, Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves, Ladies' Mitts, Ladies' and Gents' Cotton Hose, &c., &c., to be sold cheap for cash.

Erie, July 14, 1848. H. CADWELL.

New Goods.

I HAVE just received a splendid assortment of Lawns, Linen Ginghams, Dotted and Swiss Muslins, Colored Emb'd Swiss Mulls, White watered Silks, Col'd Satins, Col'd Silk Velvet, Bonnet Ribbons, Col'd Silk-Velvet Ribbons, assorted Silk Fringes and Gimps, Gents' Italian Cravats, Ladies' French worked Collars, Lisle Linen and Mull Edgings, Silk Emb'd Vestings, Shawls, &c. &c., which will be sold for cash cheaper than ever.

August 4, 1848. H. CADWELL.

WILSON & LATTIMORE,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Office over the Erie Bank.

J. P. Wilson, M. D. Wm. P. Lattimore, M. D.

ERIE ACADEMY:

THE FALL TERM OF THE ERIE ACADEMY commences on Monday, Sept. 4, proxtimo, under the superintendence of Mr. J. HENRY BEACH, A. B., Teacher of Languages and the Natural Sciences, assisted by Mr. Edward F. B. Orton, A. B., Teacher of Mathematics and German; Mr. Daniel P. Easton, Teacher in English Literature, Penmanship and Vocal Music, and Miss. Et senia Johnson, Teacher in the Female Department and in the French Language.

TUITION PER QUARTER.

In the Languages $4 00

In Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., 3 00

In other Branches, 2 00

There will be no extra charge except for Music and Drawing.—For the benefit of those desirous of preparing themselves to teach Common Schools, special instruction will be given with a view to such object.

The Academy commences the year under very favorable auspices; and the Trustees have perfect confidence in recommending to the public, the Teachers in their respective offices, being assured that on the part of them, no efforts will be wanting to make the Institution equal to the expectations of its friends and patrons.

Thos. H. Sill, Pres. GEO. A. ELLIOTT.

Erie, August 23, 1848. 13 Secretary.

Barley.

CASH, and the highest market price, will be paid by the subscriber for good, clean Barley. ALFRED KING.

Erie, Aug. 15, 1848. 11

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the improved farm on which he now resides, in Greene township, in the settlement knownas "Yankee own." The farm contains about 100 acres, 70 of which are under cultivation. The improvements consist of a two-story frame dwelling, two frame barns, and sheds, together with all other out buildings necessary. There is also about 300 appletrees, mostly grafted, pears and peaches in abundance. The land is well-watered and timbered, and situated in an excellent neighborhood, and convenient to market, it being only five miles from Erie. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

ASA WHITTIER.

Greene, June 17, 1848. 3m5

ERIE MONEY taken at par for Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., at No. 1, Perry Block, by T. W MOORE.

Erie, August 11, 1848. 13

KID and Seal Slippers and Walking Shoes, Men's Gaiters and Slippers at the old Jew Store, French street. M. KOCH.

April 13, 1848. 1

CASH FOR WOOL.

WOOL! WOOL!!—Cash paid for Wool on the corner opposite the Court House, by C. B. WRIGHT.

Erie, June 10, 1848. 4

100 BBLS. SALT, on hand and for sale low, by

Aug. 16 H. COOK.

BONNETS! BONNETS!—Gimp, Lace, Devon and Leghorn Bonnets for women and children, at the old Jew store, French Street. M. KOCH.

April 13, 1848. 1

North East Academy.

THE next Term will commence on the second Monday of September, and continue eleven weeks.

TUITION PER TERM:

For common English branches, $2 50

For higher English branches and the Latin *and Greek languages*, 3 00

Instruction is also given to all the classes in Elocution and English composition. Z. SMITH, A. M.,

North East, Aug 14, 1848. 4t14 Principal.

New Concern.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of Merchandize lately owned by W. C. & R. P. Hulbert, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and *hopes that good Goods, fair prices and endeavors to please*, will meet with a share of custom. Lard Oil of the first quality, by the barrel, at a reduced price. RICH'D. O. HULBERT.

Erie, July 29, 1848. 11

New Goods.

FIRST arrival of New Goods at No. 1, Reed House, being part of a large stock soon expected, consisting of new styles Prints Ginghams, Linen Ginghams, Linen Lawns, and Lustres, Plain Berages, and other goods suitable for the season. The Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine goods and prices.

August, 16, 1848. P. METCALF.

RIE MONEY

BOUGHT and sold, by B. A. Manchester, Real Estate and Exchange Broker, No. 8, Seneca street, Buffalo.

☞ $1200, for sale at 50 cents on the dollar.

Buffalo, August 23, 1848.

Doer's Hair.

3 TONS Deer's Hair just received and for sale low at the Hardware store of H. CADWELL.

July 14, 1848.

GRASS CLOTHS for skirts and Sun bonnets; red French window Muslin, Pointed Landscape Shades, and other rich New Goods, just received per express and railroad by

June 10, 1848. ALLYN & COIT.

150 GALLONS Copal Varnish, among which Coach, Furniture, Chair and White. Also Japan for dyeing, other *CARTER & BROTHER.*

June 28.

HAMBURGH CHEESE,

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block by

June 30, 1848. T. W. MOORE.

GROCERIES.—The most choice selection of Family Groceries at the lowest rates, can be had at No. 6, Reed House.

June 24. *CARTER & BROTHER.*

MORE OPPOSITION.—Pure Alcohol and double refined pure Spirits 60 proff. just received and for sale far lower than ever before offered in this market, by H. COOK.

August, 16, 1848.

Wagon for Sale.

A FIRST rate, new, Two Horse Wagon, for sale for ERIE MONEY. Inqire of T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Aug. 11, 1848. No. 1, Perry Block.

CAME to the residence of the Subscriber, living in Harborcreek Township, *on the 23d of July last*, near Hurst's Tavern, a pair of three year old steers, one red, and the other brindle, with a cross on its right ear. Whoever owns said cattle are requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

August 12, 1848. 3t14 M. WIGHTON.

Stray Heifer.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Wayne tp., about the 25th of October, 1847, a 3 year old red Heifer, with one top horn. *No artificial marks.* The owner requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

WM. BRIGHTMAN.

Wayne, August 28, 1848. 2t16*

STRAY COW.—Strayed from the subscriber, in Erie, on the 6th inst., a middle-sized, dark-red Cow, about five years old, no artificial marks. Whoever will return said Cow, or give information where she may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

Aug. 10, 1848. 3t14 EZRA MILKS.

Lime! Lime!

PRICE ALWAYS 25 CENTS.

FRESH LIME constantly on hand and for sale at Freeport, North East, by A. POPE & Co.

August 4, 1848. w2m12

CRANBERRIES.—Just received, a good article, by

August 30, 1848. H. COOK.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

NEW YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY'S AGENCY,

No. 1, Perry Block, State St., Erie, Pa.

真眼熙珠生正

T. W. MOORE,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the Tea-drinking inhabitants of this city and vicinity to the *Canton Tea Company's Superior Teas*—subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of. Among which may be found:

GREENS.

Good YOUNG HYSON,	$0 50	per lb.
Fine do	63	"
No. 2 Fragrant do	75	"
No 3 very Fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON,	75	"
Very Fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON SKIN,	50	"
Good IMPERIAL,	75	"
Very Fine do	1 00	"
Extra Fine do	1 25	"
Good GUNPOWDER,	75	"
Fine do	1 25	"

BLACKS.

No 1 SOUCHONG,	$0 50	per lb.
No 2 do	63	"
Finest do	75	"
Fragrant POWCHONG,	various prices,	
CONGO,	various prices,	
Fine OOLONG,	50	"
Very Fine do	75	"
Extra Fine do	1 00	"
NINGYONG,	various prices,	
HOWQUA, or finest Black Tea imported,	1 00	"

☞ TAKE NOTICE!—The Canton Tea Company are the exclusive venders of the superior Black Tea called "HOWQUA'S MIXTURE."

Every package, (in addition to its containing full weight independent of the wrapper,) bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate. For sale at No 1, Perry Block.

ARRIVAL OF SPLENDID GOODS

At the Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Store of

G. LOOMIS & Co.

HAVING made large additions to our former stock by recent purchases in New York, and extended our business for the manufacture and sale of work in our line, we shall in future days be prepared to accommodate the public with a good assortment *which, for quantity, quality and cheapness*, has never been excelled, if equalled, in this city.

The stock comprises clocks, watches, Jewelry, lamps, girandoles, looking glasses plated and britannia ware, Bohemian ware, musical instruments, gold pens, fine cutlery, Steel Work, together with numerous fashionable articles, *suitable for the Summer and* Fall trade. Particulars hereafter, when at least a *look* will be expected at the goods.

N. B. All kinds of clocks, watches and Jewelry repaired in *the best manner by experienced workmen.* Also, seal and other engraving done on short notice.

State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, and one door below Spafford's Bookstore. Erie, July 1, 1848.

BLACK, Blue and Brown Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, for sale as cheap as the cheapest, at GEORGE SELDEN & SON'S.

June 10, 1848. No. 5, Cheapside.

New Store—New Goods.

THE subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to No. 5, Cheapside, one door South of Messrs. Tibbals & Dewey, where they are now receiving a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, Iron, Nails, &c., which have been purchased lately at reduced prices, in the Eastern Cities. The Goods were purchased cheap and will be sold cheap, and would invite their old customers and the public to call and examine quality and prices. [May 27] GEO. SELDEN & SON.

HOUSE TRIMMINGS.—A good assortment of all kinds of Locks, and House Trimmings to be had unusually cheap, of June 10. C. B. WRIGHT

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE subscribers having entered into partnership in the manufacturing business, are ready to manufacture wool into cloth at the Yankee Town Mills, on the following terms, viz: For cash, steel-mixed, Black, Brown, and Snuff colors for 25cts. per yard. Cassimeres 32cts, Satinetts 25cts., White Flannel, from the loom, 25cts., Pressed Flannel and Blanket 25 cts. per yard. We will also manufacture on the shares, as usual. We will card and spin wool into Yarn for from 15 to 18cts per pound, according to quality. We have also a quantity of Cloths and Satinetts on hand which we wish to exchange for Wool on reasonable terms. Wool will be carded into rolls, as usual, for 5cts per lb. The above prices are for cash, and no grumbling. We also keep on hand an excellent article of pumps which we will exchange for wool or any thing a farm can raise.

H. N. HILL,

Mill Creek, May 27, GEORGE HILL.

Harborcreek Woollen Factory.

THE proprietors of this establishment, having made considerable addition to their machinery which is all new and of the best kind, and having experienced workmen in all the different branches of their business, are ready to exchange cloth for wool, or manufacture for pay, by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have on hand a large quantity of different kinds of cloth, flannels, blankets, shawls, cassimeres and tweeds, as well as fine summer wear of different bodies and qualities, to exchange for wool. We give one yard of cloth for 2½ pounds of wool, as goodas the wool will make.

Carding and Cloth-Dressing done as usual.

All kinds of produce taken for pay, and a liberal discount Cash.

☞ We are preparing to make Broadcloth.

RHODES, CASS & Co.

Formerly Thornton & Co

Harborcreek, May 1848

BRIK MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscriber would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Marble business at the old stand on Ninth Street, between State and Peach, nearly opposite the Academy, where he will keep on hand at all times, a large stock, consisting of the different varieties of white and variegated marble, suitable for grave-stones, (set in sockets

Miscellany, Politics and News.

The Eve of Life.

When Eve is purpling cliff and cave,
Thoughts of the heart, how swift ye flow!
Not softer on the western wave,
The golden lines of sunset glow.
They all, by chance or fate removed,
Like spirits crowd upon the eye;
The few we liked—the one we loved—
And the whole heart is memory.

And Life is like this fading flower,
Its beauty dying as we gaze;
Yet, as the shadows round us lower,
Heaven pours above the brighter blaze.
When morning sheds its gorgeous dye,
Our hope, our heart, to Earth is given,
But dark and lonely is the eye,
That turns not, at its eve, to Heaven.

OREGON;

Its Coast, Harbors, Climate and Population.

We are indebted to a friend at Washington for a copy of the report of Lieut. N. M. Howison, of the U. S. Navy, on the Coast, Harbors, Rivers, Soil, Climate and Population of the Territory of Oregon. The statement is based on an examination that was made in 1846. Lt. M. reached Fort Van Couver, 100 miles from the mouth of the Columbia River, on the night of July 14th. He found there, moored to the river bank, two barques and a ship in the employment of the Hudson's Bay Company. He says:—

"The persons of any consideration who have been longest settled in Oregon, are the factors, clerks, and servants of the Hudson's Bay Company. Their first point of residence was at Astoria; but the country hereabouts was forest land, and difficult to clear, and it became necessary to increase their resources of provisions and other domestic productions as their establishments enlarged. About twenty-two years ago, leaving a single trader to conduct the fur trade at Astoria, they made a new settlement 96 miles up the river, and called it Vancouver. This eligible site is the first prairie land found upon the banks of the river, sufficiently elevated to be secure from the summer inundations. The control of all the company's affairs west of the Rocky Mountains, was at that time in the hands of John McLaughlin. As this gentleman figures largely in the first settlement of the country, and still continues to occupy a most respectable and influential stand there, it may be proper to describe him. He is a native of Canada, but born of Irish and parents; his name is seldom spelt aright by any one but himself; he is well educated, and, having studied medicine, acquired the title of doctor, which is now universally applied to him. Of fine form, great strength, and bold and fearless character, he was of all men best suited to lead and control those Canadian adventurers, who, influenced partly by hopes of profit, but still more by a spirit of romance, enlisted themselves in the service of the fur-trading companies, to traverse the unexplored country west and north of Hudson's Bay.—They came, I think, as early as in 1820, to assume the direction of the Hudson's Bay Company's interest west of the Rocky mountains, and immediately organized the necessary trading posts among the indians of Oregon and those on the more northerly coasts."

The whole population of Oregon, exclusive of thorough-bred Indians, amounted at the time to about nine thousand souls, of whom two thousand were not citizens of the United States. Nearly all the inhabitants except those connected with the Hudson's Bay Company, were settled in the Williamette Valley, the extreme Southern cottage being on the St. Mary's River, about one hundred miles from the Columbia. Between Astoria and Fort Vancouver, only one white man resided on the banks of the river, for the purpose of cultivation.

The people of Oregon had lived without law or politics, until the latter part of '45; and it is strong evidence of their good sense and disposition that it had not previously been found necessary to establish some restraints of law in a community of several thousand people.—Among the emigrants of this year, however, were many intelligent and reflecting minds, who plainly saw that this order of things could not continue in a rapidly increasing and bustling population; and that it had become indispensible to establish legal landmarks to secure property to those already in its possession, and point to newcomers a mode of acquiring it. A convention was accordingly held and a majority of votes taken in favor of establishing a provisional government, "until such time as the United States of America extend their jurisdiction over us." The organic law or constitution was of course first framed, and made abundantly democratic in its character for the taste of the most ultra disciple of that political school. It makes the male decendants of a white man 21 years of age, no matter of what colored woman begotten, eligible for any office in the Territory; and grants every such person the privilege of selecting six hundred and forty acres of land, "in a square or oblong form, according to the situation of the premises." It provides for the election of a Governor and other officers, civil and military, and makes it the duty of such elected to take the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear to support the organic laws of Oregon, as far as they are consistent with my duties as a citizen of the United States, or as a subject of Great Britain, and faithfully domean myself in office: so help me God."

One of the first enactments of the legislature under the organic law, was, "that in addition to gold and silver, treasury drafts, and good merchandize, wheat at the market price, shall be a lawful tender."

Geo. Abernathy, an American, was elected the first Governor. He visited Oregon as Secular Agent of the Methodist Mission, in 1838 or 9, and afterwards engaged in the mercantile and milling business. He was a native of New York, and married a lady of Nova Scotia. There were about thirty colored persons among the population. The number of British subjects throughout the territory, did not exceed six hundred, exclusive of French Canadians.

Besides Fort Vancouver, six sites have been selected for towns: of those Astoria takes precedence in age only. It is situated on the left bank of the Columbia, thirteen miles from the sea: it contains ten houses, including a ware-house, Indian lodges, a cooper's and blacksmith's shop; it has no open ground except gardens within less than a mile of it. It may be considered in a state of transition, exhibiting the wretched remains of bygone settlement, and the uncouth germ of a new one. About thirty white people live here, and two lodges of Chinook Indians. The Hudson's Bay Company have still an agent here, but were about transferring him over to a new warehouse they are putting up at Cape Disappointment. A pre-emption right to the principal part of this site is claimed by an American named Welch; the other portion, including Point George, is claimed in like manner by Col. John Maclure. Leaving Astoria, we ascend the Columbia eighty miles, and there entering the Williamette, find, three miles within its mouth, the city of Linton, on its left or western shore. This site was selected by a copartnership of gentlemen as the most natural depot for the produce of the well settled Twality plains, and a road was opened over the ridge of hills intervening between the plains and the river. It contains only a few log houses, which are overshadowed by huge fir trees that it has not yet been convenient to remove.—Its inhabitants are very poor and severely persecuted by musquitoes day and night. Not one of its proprietors resides on the spot, and its future increase is, to say the least of it, doubtful. Eight or nine miles above Linton, on the same side of the Williamette, we come to a more promising appearance of a town. It has been named Portland by the individual under whose auspices it has come into existence, and mainly to whose efforts its growth and increase are to be ascribed. This is Mr. F. W. Pettigrone, from Maine, who came out here some years back as agent for the mercantile house of the Messrs. Benson, of New York. Having done a good business for his employers, he next set about doing something for himself, and is now the principal commercial man in the country. He selected Portland as the site of a town accessible to shipping, built houses, and established himself there; invited others to settle around him, and appropriated his little capital to opening wagon roads (aided by neighboring farmers) into the Twality plains, and up the east side of the river to the falls where the city of Oregon stands. Twelve or fifteen new houses are already occupied, and others building; and, with a population of more than sixty souls, the heads of families, generally industrious mechanics, its prospects of increase are favorable. A good wharf, at which vessels may lie and discharge or take in cargo most months in the year, is also among the improvements of Portland. Twelve miles above we come to the falls of the Williammette, and abreast of and just below these, on the east side of the river, stands Oregon city. This is considered the capital of the Territory, contains seventy-odd houses, and has a population of nearly five hundred souls. The situation of this place is very peculiar: the river here is about eighty yards wide, and at its lowest stage is twelve feet deep; in freshets it sometimes rises thirty feet above low-water mark. The rocky rampart, over which it falls, is almost perpendicularly, is perhaps forty feet high; and from about its upper level, a narrow strip of level ground three hundred yards wide, (between the bed of the river and a precipitous hilly ridge,) is the site of the town.

A Methodist and a Catholic church, two flour and saw mills, a tavern, a brick storehouse and several wooden ones, an iron foundry just beginning, and many snug dwelling houses, are at this moment the chief constituents of the capital of Oregon. The site on the opposite side of the river, upon which some good buildings are beginning to appear, is called Muntnomah. Communication is kept up between these two places by two ferry boats.—Dr. McLaughlin claims the square mile which includes Oregon City on one side, and an American named Moore claims an equal extent on the other side. The doctor has fixed a high price on his town lots; more than can conveniently be paid by those desirous of living in town, and persons were occasionally constructing upon his land, in defiance of his remonstrances and threats of the law. Our government is already, I understand, in possession of the evidence upon which his claims rest, and I need therefore say nothing more on the subject.

A sixth spot dignified with the name of town, is Salem, high up the Williammette, of which too little exists to be worthy an attempt at description. It would seem from this sorry catalogue that Oregon cannot yet boast of her cities. Even in these, however, her improvement has been great and rapid, and population comes into the capital faster than the gigantic fir trees, which have lately been its sole occupants, can be made to disappear.

Very fine Salmon are caught in the Columbia. Lieut. M. complains of the scarcity of game, and says that in a ride of 150 miles in the Williammette Valley, he saw but three deer. Wolves are numerous, and the black bear is by no means uncommon. Nearly all the birds and fowls of the United States are found here, with several varieties of the grouse and patridge which we have not. The turkey is not indigenous to Oregon, but has been introduced and successfully reared there. Wild fowl, from the swan to the bluewing, are very abundant during the winter. The wild geese move over the country in clouds, and do great injury to the wheat fields upon which they determine to alight. The field lark, the robin, the wren, and the sparrow, alternately flit before the traveller and identify the country with scenes at home.

The products of the soil, he says, depend mainly upon the climate, and the excellence of the latter is indicative of the abundance of the former. In the valley, wheat is the staple commodity, the average yield being twenty bushels to the acre, with common farming, and forty to fifty, with superior.

"The quality of the wheat produced here, is, I believe, unequalled throughout the world; it certainly excels in weight, size of grain, and whiteness of its flour, that of our Atlantic States, Chili, or the Black sea, and is far before any I have soon in California. Oats grow with correspondent luxuriance; but the nights of this salubrious valley are too cool for Indian corn or rye. These last grow to perfection further interior, where the summers are warmer than they are westward of the Cascade mountains. The few experiments made with hemp and tobacco have proven the competency of the soil and climate to their production. In short, I can think of nothing vegetable in its nature, common within the temperate zone, that Oregon will not produce. Fruits have been, so far, very sparingly introduced; there are a few orchards of apples, peaches and pears among the Canadians; but growing upon seedlings, the fruit is inferior.—A great variety of berries are indigenous and abundant; among them the strawberry, cranberry, whortleberry, and a big blue berry of delicious flavor. The traveller stopping at the humblest cottage on a summer day will be regaled with a white loaf and fresh butter, a dish of luscious berries, and plenty of rich milk; to procure all of which the cottager has not been outside his own enclosure. The fields for cultivation compriso, as before remarked, but a small portion of the country; outside the fences is a common range for the cattle. These have increased very rapidly, and in nothing does the new emigrant feel so sensibly relieved from labor as in having to make no winter provision for his stock. Large droves of American cows and oxen have annually accompanied the emigrating parties from the United States, and the Hudson's Bay Company have imported from California; but of this indispensable appendage to an agricultural district, the far greater number in the Williammette valley have sprung from a supply driven in from California, through the instrumentality of Purser Slocum, United States navy, who visited Oregon eight or nine years ago, as an agent of the government."

Green vegetables grow abundantly; and although the sweetbriar and honeysuckle abound, the honey-bee had not yet been naturalized there. Coal had been discovered in the northeastern portion of Vancouver's island.

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.—The Marquis of Waterford and some friends one day took their place in the fourth class carriage of a railway. To punish such doings the railway people hired a couple of sweeps covered with soot, and put them in beside them. At the next station the marquis bought first class tickets for the sweeps, and put them in to adorn the silk and velvet covered seats.—*Liverpool Albion.*

HEAVES! HEAVES! HEAVES!

THERE never was a remedy discovered, by the ingenuity of man for removing diseases from Horses, that equalled COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS, in curing that most troublesome, obstinate and dangerous complaint. If a case is at all curable, these powders will just as surely remove it as they are taken. This is no fiction, as many of the most respectable persons in different parts of the country, can testify from actual trial. One, two, or three bottles at most, is all that is necessary to cure the worst cases; also in cough and where the wind has been injured, ONE bottle will be found of great service. And what is the cost of three bottles compared to the loss of even an ordinary horse? Try it then, you who have horses suffering for the want of such an article. Price 50cts. per bottle. For sale by CARTER & BROTHER, Erie,
BOYD, VINCENT & Co., Watorford,
B. C. TOWN & Co., North East,
S. STEWART & Co., Concord.

CANAL LAMPS.—Thick Glass, suitable for Lamps and Lanterns, by May 12. CARTER & BROTHER.

JUST RECEIVED—Children of the New Forest,
Now and Then,
Wuthering Heights, &c. &c.
May 8. H. COOK.

FASHIONABLE

Millinery and Dress Making

MRS. ROOD would inform her old customers and the ladie of Erie and vicinity generally, that she is now receiving per Spring and Summer FASHIONS OF MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING. Also, a good assortment of GOODS, consisting in part *Of Straw, Leghorn, China Pearl, Coburg, Lace, Gimp and Fancy Bonnets, of various prices; Also, an assortment to match of French and American flowers, which cannot fail to please.*

MRS. R. having had much experience herself in DRESS MAKING will pay particular attention that department, and hesitates not to say that any work entrusted to her care will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to bleaching Straw Bonnets.
Erie, May 12, 1848. tf 5-52

PICKLED Oysters, Lobsters, Clams, Muscles, Gherkins, Sardines, London Brown Stout, Scotch Ale, Brandy Cherries, Champaign, Stoughton Bitters, &c. by H. COOK.
June 12. 17

WINES & LIQUORS,

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block by
June 30, 1848. T. W. MOORE.

MATS.—A good assortment of buggy, gate and door mats for sale cheap by (May 8.) H. COOK.

POWDER.—Kentucky Rifle Gunpowder, a very superior article at (May 8.) H. COOK.

JUST RECEIVED

AT MRS. ROOD'S Millinery Establishment, a new assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificials, &c. which the ladies are invited to examine. May 12, 1848.

WREATHS Sprig, and Artificial Flowers, in any quantities at [June 7.] TIBBALS & DEWEY'S

PANAMA, Leghorn, Imitation Panama, and Chip, men's and boys' hats, at [June 7.] TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.

IMITATION Sperm Candles, all the go, for 2 shillings per lb. at May 10. H. COOK'g.

RUTLAND BRAID, "Gipsy," Bird, Dunstable, Open Straw Jenny Lind, China Pearl, Rough & Ready, Mixed Straw English, French and Gimp Bonnets, of the latest styles, for sale a reduced prices, at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1848.

R. S. HUNTER, PRACTICAL HATTER, will introduce the Spring Fashion for Hats this day, and would most respectfully solicit his friends and customers to call and examine this very gentlemanly appendage.
Erie, March 18, 1848. 44

250 BAGS Dairy Salt on hand and for sale low, by
Aug. 16. H. COOK.

OLD MONONGAHELA WHISKEY at 4s. per Gallon, by
Aug. 16. H. COOK.

OPPOSITION.

OUR cigar case is constantly supplied with the very choicest quality of El Sol, Principe, Havana, Sherroots, Esculapius, La Norma, La Articolida, and Regalia Cigars, direct from the manufacturer's, and warranted free from any kind of *dangerous drugs* or essences. [Aug. 2.] H. COOK.

Wanted Immediately!

THE Balance on all notes and accounts due the subscriber, and the late firm of Singleton & Mayer. Persons interested will oblige not by calling and adjusting the same before the first of June next. May 12. eodif MATTHIAS MAYER.

LADIES' Dress Goods, consisting of Lawns, Balzarines, Linen and Cotton Ginghams, Calico &c., just opened at No. 5, Cheapside, by GEO. SELDEN & SON.
June 10, 1848. 4

Steam Engines and Boilers.

WE are now prepared to make to order High Pressure Engines suitable for Mills or other Machinery, and furnish Boilers of the most approved kinds, on short notice and at the very lowest rates. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
May 4, 1848. 51

300 PIECES Figured and Plain Green Window and Wall Paper, at the old Jew Store of M. KOCH.
April 31, 1848. 1

New Firm, Now Goods and Now Prices.

THE subscribers having associated themselves together in the merchantile business under the firm of Lounsberry & Wheeler, are prepared to sell Goods as low as they can be bought West of the City. We would therefore say to the inhabitants of Cranesville and surrounding country, bring on your Butter, Cheese, eggs, grain, Lumber, Shingles, and a sprinkling of Cash, and examine the quality and prices of our Goods before purchasing elsewhere, as we intend to make it an object for those who wish to make ready pay for Goods, to buy them of us. Call and examine our stock—we make no charge for showing Goods.
N. LOUNSBERY,
Cranesville, June 3, 1848. tf 3 C. N. WHEELER.

FRESH GROCERIES.

I HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of Family Groceries, to which I invite the attention of the Public, and which will be sold as cheap as any in Market. Among my stock may be found Coffee, Teas, Chocolate, Sugars, Molasses, Spices of all kinds, Fruits, a great variety; Nuts, Pickles, Tobacco, Snuff, Wooden Ware, etc., etc.

I have and will constantly keep on hand, Flour, Meal, Hams, Pork, Fish, Fresh Butter, Eggs, &c. Give me a call at No. 3, American Block. JOHN PEFFER.
Erie, June 10, 1848. 4

More Dress Goods.

I HAVE now a complete assortment of Ladies Dress Goods, which I am prepared to offer cheaper than ever. Also, a nice lot of Crockery and Glassware, at C. B. WRIGHT'S.
June 1, 1848. 3

Crape Shawls.

JUST received, a beautiful selection of Canton and French Crape Shawls, including the embroidered damasked, plaid and figured, various colors and patterns, together with an unusual variety of other Shawls and Scarfs, to be had very cheap on the corner near the Court House. C. B. WRIGHT.
June 1.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

JUST received a fresh supply of Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses Spice, Pepper, Starch, etc., etc., for sale very low by
June 10, 1848. ALLYN & COIT.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

GREAT FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, while it eradicates diseases, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Fall and Winter medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 20,000 of these were considered incurable.

More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;
2,000 cases of dispepsia;
4,000 cases of General debility and Want of Energy;
7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints;
2,000 cases of Scrofula;
1,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;
2,000 cases of Consumption;

And thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the Face, &c., together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from Physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventative of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season. It has never been known to injure in the least the most delicate child.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief, this entirely eradicates it from the system even when the limbs are dreadfully swollen.

☞ Hear Mr. Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn. The following is an extract of a letter received from him:

DR. TOWNSEND.—I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a chronic Rheumatic pain to which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years ago, in a public stage. Please send me two bottles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have conversed with two of our principal physicians, and they recommend your Sarsaparilla. SETH TERRY.
Hartford, March 12, 1845.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be Cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: Nearly twenty years ago I took a violent cold which settled on my lungs, and affected severely; indeed, finally it became a constant hacking cough, but not so severe as to prevent me from attending to my business. Within the last few years it increased on me gradually. At last I became reduced—I breathed with difficulty, and raised with my Cough much bad matter, and for the last nine months previous to my using your Sarsaparilla, had regular night sweats; indeed, my friends and myself supposed that I would die with the consumption; but I have the happiness to inform you that to my surprise, after using three bottles of your Sarsaparilla, I was entirely cured. I relieved me gradually, and I am enjoying better health than I have for 20 years. I had almost entirely lost my appetite, which is also returned. You are at liberty to publish this with my name in the papers, if you choose.

My little girl, who is three years old; had a very bad cough the whole of last Winter. While using the medicine I gave her some of it, and it soon entirely relieved her, and with myself, and she is now well and hearty as any child I ever saw. She was also full of little blotches; it took them away and her skin is smooth and fair now; and I am satisfied she recovered her health from using your excellent medicine. S. W. CONANT.

GIRLS, READ THIS.

You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches on the face, rough skin, are "one of Spirits," use a bottle or two of the Doctor Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It will cleanse your blood, remove the freckles and blotches, and give you animation, sparkling eyes, the spirits, and beautiful complexion—all of which are of immense value to unmarried ladies.

TO MOTHERS & MARRIED LADIES.

This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "the turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventative for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable for those approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to resist nature, by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body—not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores, have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.
Yours respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.
New York, March 1, 1847.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly very obscure, have commenced making Sarsaparilla, Elixirs, Bitters, &c. &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, claiming that theirs is far superior and four times stronger than Dr. Townsend's, &c., hoping thereby to deceive the public. Some of these unprincipled men publish counterfeit certificates; others have induced their brothers and other interested persons to follow the use of their names, to which they put esquire to give them respectability.—One makes a medicine, and puts it with respectable names procured by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, publishes them as cured by his stuff. He also publishes the certificate of a person who styles himself an M. D., who mends hoes, digs wells, and doctors horses by turns for a livelihood. They also published certificates signed by fictitious names stating they have used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and that it injured them &c. These, and a great variety of other tricks are performed by these men, to sell their trash. The public should be on their guard, and look out for counterfeits.

Notice.—After the first of January, 1848, none will be genuine unless they are put up with a magnificent copper plate label, containing the fac simile of Dr. Townsend's name, thus—S. P. Townsend.

Principal office, 126 Fulton street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8, State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North 2nd street Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co. 141, Chapel street, New Orleans; 103 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

CARTER & BROTHER and BURTON & PERKINS, Wholesale and Retail Agents for Erie County—J. S. Hopkins for Springfield.
May 1, 1848. 1y32

EARLY ARRIVAL OF CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving his full stock of Spring Goods, the first in market, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Iron and Nails, &c., &c. My stock is sufficiently large for the market, and well selected; as to puffing in the newspapers of great quantities of Goods, more than three times the amount of what they really have on hand, I still leave to newer and smaller stores. My Goods are bought cheap and will be sold as cheap as can be bought in THIS CITY AT LEAST, as I intend to sell for cash, and will make it an object to those that pay down for their Goods to purchase from me. Call and see for yourselves, and I think you will be satisfied with quality and prices.

GENTLEMEN'S GOODS.

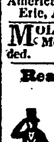
Black and Blue Black Cloths; Indigo Blue, Brown and Cadet mixed do.; Blue, Black, fancy striped Cassimeres; a fine French article do.; Satinnetts, Kentucky Jeans, Aa, Jeans, blue drill, and any quantity of Summer stuffs, for pantaloons, coats, &c., together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Cashmeres, Muslin de Laines, French German and Scotch Ginghams, Lustre do., Mohair lustre, and linen Ginghams, a fashionable article; plaid and plain Linen, for travelling dresses; Alpaca of assorted colors, and prices, striped and plain dress Silks; Swiss Muslins, Jackonet, Cambric, barred and dotted Muslins, and a large lot of summer Shawls, dress Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., Ladies kid gloves, black and white and colored, of the best quality; black, white, and colored silk gloves, Lisle thread and cotton do., black silk hose, black and white cotton do., gentlemen's hose, a half hose, white, brown and mixed; gentlemen's black, white and colored silk Gloves, black, white and colored kid do., Ladies' slips and walking Shoes, children's do; Linen Cambric and Linen handkerchiefs; silk Bandana, do., Spitlfield do., Ginghams, and cotton do.; Diaper crash and towelling, huckaback do., English and American Ginghams, Lawns, and Mohair checks, nice and cheap.
Erie, April 8, 1848. SMITH JACKSON.

MOLASSES.—9 Hhds. Cut., Sugar House and New Orleans Molasses, to be sold at New York Prices, transportation added. [June 10.] ALLYN & COIT.

Ready Made Clothing at the Clothing Store, Commecial Exchange.



THE subscriber has now on hand at his NEW CLOTHING STORE, a very extensive assortment of first rate CLOTHING, made up in the latest style and in the best manner, which he is determined to sell for CASH

25 per cent. Lower

than any other establishment in this place. His stock of Clothing comprises every grade, from superior to common, and no one who patronizes the establishment shall be disappointed in regard to quality, cut or price. Notice the following:

Superfine and Fine French Black Dress Coats;
English Tweed and Mohair Sack Coats;
Black Summer Cloth Coats of every Cut;
Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants;
Satin, Silk, Merino and Cassimere Vests;
Linin and Cotton Clothing of every kind;

☞ For Sailors and Canallers, OIL-CLOTH CLOTHING AND TARPAULINS.

Also, Fine and common Shirts, Silk shirts and drawers, Merino do. Cravats, Collars, Stocks, Bosoms, stocks, suspenders, &c. &c.

He has experienced and fashionable Cutters employed and will cut and trim in the best manner and make all kinds of clothing to order, which will be warranted to give satisfaction.

The public are invited to call and inspect the clothing in the new and cheap establishment in the Commercial Exchange, French st. opposite the Banner Hotel. MOSES KOCH.
May 10, 1848. 1

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers are just receiving a very full stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS consisting of almost every variety of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware* and *Crockery*, all of which have been purchased at unusual low rates, and will be sold as low as at any other House in Erie. They invite their old customers, Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public generally, to call and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere J. HUGHES & Co.
Erie, June 10, 1848. 4

Lumber Wanted.

I WILL pay CASH for 500,000 feet of Hemlock Lumber, delivered at my dock in Erie. Bills will be given for the find wanted Also for any quantity of Popular, Cucumber, White Oak, White Ash, Cherry, Chestnut and common Pine Lumber.
Erie, April 22, 1848. WM. TRUESDAIL.

NEW GOODS.

WE are just receiving our supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS to which we invite the attention of the public generally, with full confidence that in quantity, quality, style and cheapness, our stock will be found unsurpassed by anything in this city. With a steady determination to stand wholly upon our own merits, we leave lengthy advertisements and stereotyped puffing to our more *gassy neighbors.*

BROWN & McCARTER
Erie, April 29, 1848. 50

Erie Money Wanted.

ERIE MONEY received at *par* for Goods, at the *lowest rates* they can be bought in the Borough for any other kind of funds. Call at METCALFE'S,
July 11, 1848. No. 4, Reed House.

FIFTY Bbls. Buffalo Rectified Whiskey for sale very low for by May 22. H. COOK

New Cabinet Ware Room.

J. A. MAY would respectfully inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity, that he has taken the stand on the South East corner State and Eighth streets, (a part of which is occupied by L. Warren, as a sash, door and blind Factory,) where he intends to keep on hand a general assortment of Cabinet Ware, which he will be happy to exhibit to all who may want articles in that line. His arrangements are such that he will always have on hand the best of seasoned Lumber of the first quality, from which he will manufacture in the best style any article in his line of business. Being a mechanic himself and thoroughly acquainted with the business of Cabinet making in all its various branches, he intends to do his work in the *best and latest style*, and by so doing he intends to secure a liberal share of patronage. Call and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Collins made to order on shorthotice.
Erie, April 22, 1848. 3m48

CASH STORE!

AFTER this date I have determined to sell Goods for *Cash only*, at Wholesale or Retail full 20 per cent. below former prices. Cash customers will do well to examine our *Goods* and *Prices*, before going to Buffalo. May 12. H. CADWELL.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Erie and vicinity that he has opened a TAILORING SHOP on the South side of the Public Square, a few doors East of the Erie Bank, where he will at all times be ready and happy to wait upon those who may favor him with a call in this line of business. From long experience in some of the principal shops in London and other European cities, and strict attention to all business which may now be entrusted to him, he confidently hopes that he shall be always deemed worthy to receive a share of public patronage. His work shall be executed in such a manner as will bear a close and important inspection, and always in accordance with the prevailing fashions.

N. B.—Cutting done on the shortest notice.
JOHN GOLDING.
Erie, March 25, 1848. 3m45

FRENCH, Scotch, and English Ginghams, small plaid, fashionable styles; Printed Lawns; Organdie; French Printed Jaconet Brilliante; Striped Madonna's; Striped and Plaid Linen Ginghams, any quantity or quality, at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.
June 9, 1848. 4

WILLOW WAGONS, large and small, always on hand, by
June 12. H. COOK.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

CONSISTING of French and Scotch Ginghams Balzorines, Printed Lawns and Jenny Lynde Muslin. Also a great variety of Worsted and Linen Net and Ombre Berege Shawls, just received at No 2 American Block State St. M. MAYER.
Erie, June 7th, 1848.

NEW GOODS FOR THE POPULAR TRADE.

JUST receiving the most extensive, richest and cheapest assortment of Goods that will be offered in this DRESS GOODS ever exhibited in this market—comprising a large and well selected assortment of LADIES' fine Dress Goods, suited to the fashions. Our editors make such wry faces we cannot give our usual long catalogue. Suffice it to say, we will sell fine yard wide Lawns as low as 11 cents, and other GOODS in proportion. Also a large lot of STAPLE GOODS at full 10 per cent. below past prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen this will be the most fix orable time to replenish your wardrobes that you will find in a long time to come.

N. B. I would invite the attention of the young Ladies—this being the year of promise—to our rich assortment of fine Goods, just right for the occasion, at 30 per cent. below former prices. In short our motto is the nimble sixpence, and for Cash we will sell Goods a shade lower than any house west of sunrise.
Erie, April 17, 1848. H. CADWELL.

SODA BISCUIT.

A FRESH supply of Spencer's (Buffalo) Soda Biscuit, just received and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block by
Erie, May 12, 1848. T. W. MOORE.

OLIVE OIL.—A superior article for family use for sale very low by (May 8.) H. COOK.

400 M. 1st Quality Pine Shingles, for sale by
June 23. CARTER & BROTHER.

PARASOLS, from one shilling upwards, for sale by
[June 10] ALLYN & COIT.

FRUITS.

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block, a large quantity of Figs, Prunes, Raisan, Oranges and Lemons, which will be sold cheap for cash.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

JUST received and this day opening at No, 2 American Block, a general assortment of Dry Goods suited to the season, together with Groceries, Crockery and Hardware which will be sold unusually low for cash or ready pay.
M. MAYER.
Erie, June 7th, 1848.

ORANGES, Lemons, Apples, Figs, Dates, Raisins and Candy on hand for the Fourth, at H. COOK.
July 1.

CITRON, English Currants, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, etc., at
May 8. H. COOK.

WINDOW GLASS.

5000 FEET of McCully's best window glass, of all sizes from 8 by 10 to 24 by 30, just received and for sale by the box or light, cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this city, at the sash shop of L. WARREN, south-east corner of State and Eighth streets, Erie. April 15, 1848.—4t

RECEIVED this day by express from Harper and Brother the following new work, viz: History of Congress, Biographical and political, comprising memoirs of the Congress of the United States, by Henry G. Wheeler, at SPAFFORD'S.
June 22. 24

Boot And Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the Shoe Stock and rented the stand of Samuel Hays, on the east side of the Diamond, second door from the corner of Sixth street, which he intends taking possession of on the 1st of March next, and he will be happy to see and accommodate his old friends and customers, and the public at large. He flatters himself that he will be able to make BOOTS, SHOES and all articles in his line of business; to order, with neatness, durability and dispatch, and at moderate rates. He hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to deserve, a liberal patronage.

He will also constantly keep on hand an assortment of well made Boots and Shoes, which he will sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be had elsewhere. A. GABLE.
Feb. 22, 1848. 3m42

EAGLE WOOLEN FACTORY, FAIRVIEW

WE would inform the wool growing and cloth weaving public that we have entered into a copartnership hereafter to be known as McCreary, Thornton & Co. We have one entire set of new machinery, as good as can be procured in the country, and we are now prepared to manufacture or exchange cloths, cassimeres, Tweeds, Shawls Blankets and Flannels for wool. We have long experienced workmen in all branches of the business, and we confidently expect a full share of public confidence and custom of the Public. We flatter our selves to give general satisfaction to all who may favor us with their custom.

Custom Carding, Spinning, and Dressing, done well, cheap and quick.

Grain and Factory supplies, well seasoned with Cash, will be acceptable for goods and work.

DAVID McCREARY,
JOHN THORNTON,
THOMAS THORNTON,
BENJAMIN COATES, Erie,
SAMUEL LILEY, "
Fairview, May 1, 1848. 51

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Peter Hartman, late of Summit township, dec'd., having been granted the subscrib'r, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement. HENRY GINGRICH, Ad'mr.
June 10, 1848. 6t4

50 PIECES Figured and striped all Wool and half Wool Carpeting; Floor Oil Cloths, &c., for sale cheap at the Old Jew Store, on French street. April 13, 1848. 1

GOODYEAR'S Patent Metalic Rubber Fabrics, of the following descriptions, on consignment; Overshoes, Horse Covers' Carriage Cloth, Air Beds, Air Pillows, Air Cushions, Water Pails, Tobacco Pouches, Fishing Boots, Ladies Aprons, Coats, Caps, Cloaks, Tarpaulins, Elastics, Sou' Westers, Men's Clothing, Traveling bags, Sun Cases, etc., etc., at the Agency, Telegraph Building, French street. M. KOCH.
April 13, 1848. 1

For Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM, containing about 180 acres of Land, mostly cleared, and has a valuable orchard and other improvements, situated about 1½ miles from Girard village, being part of the Farm of the late Thomas Miles. Said Farm will be sold very low, and a liberal credit given. Enquire of
Girard, Feb 26, 1848.—tf G. H. CUTLER, Agent.

LEGHORN and Palm Leaf Hats at G